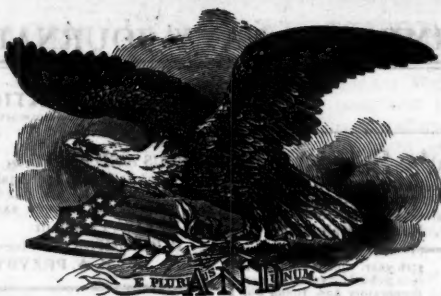


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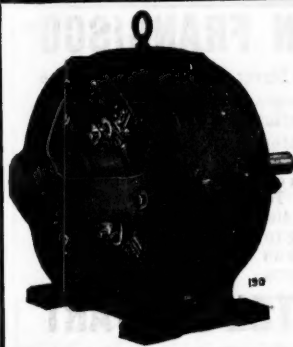
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ENGLAND'S NAVAL PROGRAM.

If any had counted on Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, making a milk-and-water speech in introducing the \$5,000,000 supplementary appropriation in the House of Commons on July 23 they were disappointed, for the First Lord's address was a stirring appeal to British patriotism. He said the demand was made necessary by the new German navy law, the main feature of which was the increase in the striking force of ships of all classes. The effect of the new German law would be that nearly four-fifths of the entire German navy would be maintained in full permanent commission and instantly ready for war. Mr. Churchill then announced the building program of England for the next five years, which called for five battleships next year and four in each of the following years. Under the new German law the ultimate strength of the German navy fleet would be forty-one battleships, twenty large armored cruisers, forty small cruisers and smaller craft in proportion, "an extremely formidable fleet," said Mr. Churchill, "and one that can be met only by cool, steady and methodical preparation prolonged over successive years. The strain will be long and slow, but we should learn from our German neighbors the way of the policy that marches unswervingly to its goal." To insure a necessary margin of safety he intended to raise the number of battleships in full commission from twenty-eight to thirty-three by 1914. From 1914 onward Great Britain would have five battleship squadrons, composed of forty-one ships, and of the five squadrons four would be in full commission, or thirty-three British battleships against Germany's twenty-nine, not a very satisfactory proportion, he was willing to admit, but in view of the character of the ships the Admiralty believed the thirty-three would be adequate for the needs of 1914-15. Large additions to the personnel, extra submarines and acceleration in construction also were promised by the head of the Admiralty. To confine British naval supremacy to any particular waters would be false strategy and bad politics.

As to the Mediterranean, Mr. Churchill said, the four battleships at Gibraltar would be increased to eight. Six old battleships at Malta would be replaced with four battle cruisers of Invincible type. The armored cruiser squadron there would be strengthened by addition of a submarine flotilla. The Malta station would be increased and a new torpedo boat station would be established at Alexandria, Egypt. As he had heard that a certain European Power (Austria) had contemplated another considerable naval program, perhaps it would be necessary still further to reinforce the British Mediterranean squadron in 1916. Mr. Churchill quoted Premier Borden, of Canada, as saying the desire of that dependency was to contribute to the naval strength of the Empire. The First Lord did not believe that the possibility of Austria and Germany uniting to oppose England was sufficiently near to warrant the British fleet in the Mediterranean surpassing the combined Austrian and German fleets there. He promised to present a scheme in the fall for increasing pay in the navy. The inquiry into the desirability of substituting oil for coal fuel, he said, would be long and searching, and implied no sudden extensive change. Admiral Lord Charles Beresford criticised the increase as insufficient and as a temptation to Germany to try to catch up, but ex-Premier Balfour, Opposition leader, approved the speech of Mr. Churchill, and said that a large building program is an assurance to the world that England is building ships for peace, and not for ambition. "There is no use in talking about stopping our ship building," said Mr. Balfour. "The cost of the navy must increase as long as the insane competition in ship building goes on elsewhere. And though modern peace is as expensive as ancient war, it is much cheaper than modern war."

Following up the Churchill speech in the House of

Lords on July 23, Viscount Haldane, former War Secretary, asserted that Germany had been told in the friendliest manner that whatever naval efforts she might make Great Britain would make still greater. This was taken to refer to Lord Haldane's recent visit to Berlin to discuss Anglo-German relations. "We have said," Lord Haldane remarked in his speech, "that we would do all this with no intention of aggression, but because sea power is our life and in sea power we intend to remain superior." These speeches have not disturbed German public opinion although there is some appearance of resentment at the British attempt to throw the responsibility for increased armaments upon Germany. One influential German newspaper says that the German increase is due to the attitude of Great Britain at the time of the Morocco dispute with France a year ago, when Chancellor Lloyd-George in a speech practically delivered a hands-off ultimatum to Germany.

Holding that of all the varied duties which fall to the lot of the British soldier that of acting against or coercing his own countrymen is the most distasteful, Col. R. H. Mackenzie, of the British army, in discussing the subject of "Soldiers and Riots" in the London United Service Magazine, calls attention to a popular misunderstanding of the law on the question of when a mob may be fired upon. The general impression seems to be in England that the Riot Act, in allowing an hour to intervene for rioters to disperse before the capital penalty for rioting is incurred and the military can be ordered to fire, suspends the right of interference with the mob until after the expiration of sixty minutes. Colonel Mackenzie says this is a gross error. According to the law of the country if a felony is being committed by a mob the military may be ordered to act, the reading of the Riot Act being entirely unnecessary. The reading is simply an additional protection to the military, but it does not prevent them from facing the possibility of firing on the people before the reading. If there is one situation more than another in which Territorials would appear to be singularly out of place it is in a military capacity in the suppression of labor disturbances. The military authorities have wisely seen this, and the interference of Territorials (organized militia) is forbidden under the existing law unless the force happens to be mobilized. The question of the most effective weapon with which to suppress a riot has been the subject of much discussion. To the verdict of "justifiable homicide" found by the coroner's jury in the case of the recent Llanelli riots was added a rider to the effect that it would have been better if other means than the order to fire with ball cartridge had been used by the officer in charge of the troops. The Riots Commission which sat in Belfast after the disturbances in that city reported that "the use of the rifle ought to be absolutely prohibited for police purposes in towns." Lord Haldane when War Secretary was of the same opinion. Concluding, Colonel Mackenzie says: "It may be a relief to the public mind to know that in regard to the general principle involved in the employment of the military in aid of the civil power both the Home and the War Office authorities are in agreement as to the inadvisability of employing the services of soldiers except in cases of grievous necessity, a view which is borne out by the formation of the new Police Reserve."

The first year book of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace gives a report on the use of the income from the \$10,000,000 fund. Receipts from interest on United States Steel Corporation bonds has been \$321,864. Of this amount \$28,827 was expended on the secretary's office; \$69,940 on the Division of Intercourse and Education; \$11,958 on the Division of History and Economics, and \$1,308 on the Division of International Laws. The American Association for International Conciliation received an allotment of \$26,000, the American Peace Society one of \$6,000, and the New York Peace Society a like amount. The American delegation to the Interparliamentary Union at Rome cost \$6,000, and Baron d'Estournelles's trip to this country to lecture on peace and arbitration \$3,000. For the circulation of Viscount Haldane's speech in Germany \$4,000 was spent, and for distribution of speeches by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and Cardinal Gibbons \$1,258 was spent. Ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, was sent to the Orient at an expense of \$12,000 to explain the purposes of the fund and urge co-operation. Dr. Eliot's unfortunate illness must have seriously interfered with his work. The projects of the coming year have been provided for in the allotments of money. The Latin American Educational Exchange is to cost \$20,000, the Japan-American Education Exchange \$5,000, and the propaganda in the United States through the American Peace Society \$31,000. In all there will be available for all lines of effort in the cause of peace during the year 1913 \$437,270. If Mr. Carnegie engages in many such fruitless enterprises as this he may escape the fate he professes to dread, that of dying rich. The response to his philanthropic efforts is found in a series of minor wars and an increase in naval armaments by England, Germany and Austria.

Major H. Bannerman-Phillips, of the British army, writing of the death of Wilbur Wright in the London United Service Magazine, says: "The death of Mr. Wilbur Wright, on May 30, deprived the world of a most famous pioneer and accomplished pilot, to whose practical experiments in conjunction with his brother Orville Wright, carried out with singular method and persistence and guided by a clear brain and active mind, we owe a very large share of the possibilities of aviation

to-day." There is nothing here to indicate that Mr. Wright, with his brother, was the first man to ride the air in a heavier-than-air machine. It is all very well, now that aviation is so common, to say that experimenters were so close to discovering the principle of air flying that if the Wrights had not succeeded others in a few months would. All this is pure speculation. But for them there might be no flying machine to-day. One has but to consider how many years after the invention of the telegraph it was before the human voice was conveyed over the wires and that the world was on the verge of discovering the principle of wireless communication. Indeed, although wireless transmission had been accomplished over short distances it took several decades to bring it into practical use. The Wrights were the first human beings to successfully fly in a machine heavier than the air, and in this respect Wilbur Wright was not only a pioneer, but the discoverer of the principle of power-made flight, and this great contribution to progress was entitled to more notice than the British writer gave it.

A correspondent writes us as follows: "I was much interested in the editorial in the last ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL relative to anti-military employers who object to their men's leaving their employment to do military duty, but I wish to cite a case of an employer who compels one of his men, a National Guardsman, to attend the coming maneuvers out of his vacation period or he can take part only on time for which his salary is stopped. This I consider an outrage." This is not so much of an outrage as it seems to be at first sight. Our editorial of last week had nothing to do with such a case. In the maneuvers the man will receive regular field service pay and consequently if he receives office pay he will get double pay and his time off. It may be asked whether there would not be an injustice to ask the employer to give the man's time and pay him a salary too, for which he is receiving pay elsewhere. It might seem that the employer does his duty to the state in letting the man off to perform his tour of service. In the case of some firms where rush orders have to be filled and where a full force is always required at such times, it may well be considered that the employers do all that in fairness ought to be asked of them if they do not object to their men's going away and hold their places open for them.

The daily papers are finding amusement for themselves in Order No. 9, Marine Corps, which appeared in our issue of July 13, page 1439, requiring the wearing of pajamas by the enlisted men of the Corps after Aug. 1. On this our contemporaries are to be congratulated, for it must be desperately dull business editing a daily paper in this season of overheated discussion of political candidates and political issues, the tariff, the trusts, predatory interests and the like. All the same the pajama order is a sensible one and will justify itself, and despite the levity with which it is being received the officers of the Marine Corps are confident that it institutes a much needed improvement, which may well furnish an example to the Navy and the Army. Familiarity with the pajama will save our marines from the mistake of the Militia colonel during the Spanish-American War, whose men were provided with an outfit of pajamas through the patriotic ladies of their home town. Not receiving an acknowledgment of their gift one of the ladies telegraphed to the colonel: "Have you got the pajamas?" The message was received just as the warrior was recovering from the consequences of a too prolonged period of worshipping at the shrine of Bacchus. Seizing his pen he promptly responded: "It is a lie concocted by my political enemies. I admit that I am not a total abstainer, but I haven't got them and never had them in my life."

Service in the Hawaiian Islands and on the Panama Canal is to be given equal credit with Philippine service on the officers' foreign roster. However, officers serving in Hawaii and on the Panama Canal Zone will not be detached from their regiments in order to equalize foreign service, nor will organizations be permanently stationed on the Hawaiian Islands and the Panama Canal Zone, according to the present policy of the War Department. The regiments on the Hawaiian Islands will do a tour of duty of four years. The length of service in the Canal Zone has not yet been decided. It is altogether probable that it will be three years. The organizations in the Philippines will be treated as colonial regiments, although not officially known as such. As soon as an officer's tour of foreign service expires he will be detached from the regiment, being relieved by one with the least foreign service serving in the United States. Enlisted men will be given an opportunity to return to the States as soon as their term of enlistment has expired, or to re-enlist in the Philippines.

A recommendation made by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Division, which will be of especial value, is that the headquarters of troops from each state participating in the Connecticut maneuvers make arrangements to send home at once and care for in city hospitals any men who become seriously sick or injured. This plan will save the military forces from being encumbered with the care of sick men in the field who are unable to perform duty. Some states have already promptly responded to the suggestion of General Bliss and have made arrangements to send seriously sick or injured men home. They will pick them up by auto or other ambulances, and under proper care will transport them to home hospitals.

Denying that blue or gray eyes are any stronger than dark eyes, Surg. E. J. Grow, U.S.N., in discussing the relation of vision to marksmanship in the Navy says in the July U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin that among the gun pointers and trainers of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet who were examined for eye defects a reduction of visual acuity was almost invariably commensurate with and due to the astigmatism present. Astigmatism of more than 0.75 of a diopter blurs and often doubles one of the cross lines in the telescopic sight, and thereby interferes with accurate timing. Astigmatism of less amount may be regarded as negligible. Exceptional vision is no guarantee of good shooting, and ordinary or slightly reduced vision may be no hindrance when U.S. Navy telescopic sights are used. Twenty-nine per cent. of the gun pointers and trainers examined failed to meet the visual requirements which have been in force since July, 1908. Many of these men have had several years' experience in heavy gun practice and made excellent scores. A slight diminution of vision follows long continued practice with telescopic sights. Such men should be allowed a moderate reduction in visual acuity, so that they will not be disqualified for an ocular defect, when it is of such amount as to be of no determinable importance. The service of highly trained gun pointers who by virtue of their experience are of incalculable value will thus be saved to the Navy. Telescopes should be fixed in focus only by those whose eyes are free from refractions, else others will suffer by the error in the adjustment. It is impracticable for gun pointers to wear glasses correcting their visual errors, and equally so for each individual to change the sight to suit himself; hence it is imperative that the eyes of all who are to use these sights should be so near normal that the gun pointers can instantly use any telescope as they find it with a maximum of aiming efficiency. To make the eye tests effective for proper shooting Dr. Grow makes these recommendations: All candidates for the original rating of gun pointer or trainer should have a minimum visual acuity of 20/15 in the sighting eye and 20/20 in the other eye. These figures mean that the applicant must be able to read the test letters at twenty feet that the normal eye can read at fifteen feet. Hyperopia of more than 3.00 diopters should be a cause for rejection. The medical officer of each ship should re-examine the eye of all men holding these ratings at the beginning of each calendar year. If the vision has fallen off materially a trained specialist should make an examination. Gun pointers and trainers who have served as such during one enlistment may on subsequent enlistments be accepted with a minimum visual acuity of 18/20 in the sighting eye and 15/20 in the other, provided that such reduced vision is not due to progressive organic disease, myopia or astigmatism of a pronounced type. In all cases vision should be attested by the so-called Navy "unlearnable charts," as the ordinary charts can be easily memorized.

An explanation of mysterious drownings of men known to be good swimmers may be found in the suggestion of P.A. Surg. Edward H. H. Old, U.S.N., that the sting of the jellyfish may bring on nausea and weakness that may prevent a strong swimmer from reaching shore or ship. In a paper read at the conference of the medical officers of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, several months ago, and now printed in the U.S. Naval Bulletin for July, Dr. Old gave the official records of cases of jellyfish stinging, in which great suffering, amounting almost to delirium, had rapidly occurred. Especially he mentioned the instance of a seaman of the U.S.S. North Carolina who had been stung on the arm, chest and neck when swimming at Guantanamo, just off the end of the forward lower boom. He swam immediately to the sea ladder and was so sick he could hardly get up to the fore-castle. As soon as he reached the deck he began to vomit and complained of marked weakness, general body pains, nausea and irritation of the breathing tract. He had a severe cough and his eyes were injected and watery. It is easily understandable that if the man had had only a few yards more to swim to reach the sea ladder he might have collapsed and drowned to the great astonishment of his friends who might have sought in vain for the reason. The seaman was treated with a hypodermic injection of morphine sulphate and the next day was all right. Other officers on the ships having had similar cases, Dr. Old recommended that the following notice be posted on the bulletin board as a warning to the crew: "As occasionally one is made very sick after being stung by a stinging nettle (jellyfish), any man so stung, if any distance from the ship at the time, shall immediately make for the ship so as to be in reach of assistance if such should be required." In addition the executive officer gave notice that no man was to swim out beyond the dinghy on duty. Similar symptoms after sea-nettle stinging were observed in Philippine waters, and bathers in northern latitudes, as at New York, have suffered from swelling of the eyes and lip sores after contact with jellyfish. The same issue of the bulletin cites cases of men who suffered from nasal trouble after bathing through getting water into the nose, attributable, it is believed, to the presence of the bacillus coli communis in the sea water at health resorts. P.A. Surg. G. B. Tribble, U.S.N., holds that there is more danger from middle-ear trouble by the taking in of water in bathing than from nasal infection.

Officers of the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army who have been using anti-typhoid vaccination with such apparent success for so many months may properly be surprised at the accounts from Paris of the existence of numerous doubting Thomases in the fraternity there. At a recent meeting of the Académie des Sciences M. Metchnikoff, the distinguished bacteriological investigator, reported the results of attempts to apply anti-typhoid vaccination to man, following the method used by him and Besredka with the monkey, sensitized vaccine virus being used. Why there should be anything worth relating about an operation that has been performed so often in the British and American armies and is now seen frequently in the armories of the National Guard of the United States is not quite clear. At the Académie de Médecine, on the other hand, says the Paris correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association, Professor Chantemesse and Professor Vincent insisted on the efficacy of vaccine obtained from killed bacilli. While recognizing that the injection of living bacilli confers a strong immunity to animals, they believe that it should not be used with man because it exposes him to very grave risks, possibly making the subject a bacillus carrier. They concluded that the

inoculation of living bacilli cannot be recommended under any form, sensitized or attenuated. M. Metchnikoff disputed the efficacy of the vaccinations made by Chantemesse and Vincent on the soldiers in Morocco by showing that their figures were scarcely convincing. The vaccinations were made when the epidemic was already on a decline, and partly, too, in localities where there were very few cases of typhoid, while, in order to make the results more favorable, the non-vaccinated subjects were taken from places where the fever was much more prevalent. M. Metchnikoff thinks that this trial in Morocco, instead of proving the favorable influence of anti-typhoid vaccination, shows simply that the statistics given can be easily misinterpreted and that they should be accepted as significant only with great caution.

The first Russian Duma that has concluded its labors in a complete and natural way was dissolved June 22. On the day previous a considerable number of its members were received in audience by the Emperor, who made some interesting remarks to them after the luncheon which had been arranged for the occasion in the Tsarskoe Selo Palace. The most important service that this Duma rendered to Russia, says the London United Service Gazette, was its continuance in office, in the face of great difficulty, throughout the whole allotted time which is accorded to these assemblies of legislators. New and novel to Russia, the old autocracy looked askance for a long time on any attempt at government of the country by popular representation. The Emperor's speech at the prorogation denoted that he had followed the work of the Duma with special attention, and, addressing the representatives, he said that he would not deceive them by concealing from them the fact that some of the questions of legislation had not been handled as appeared to him desirable; but on the other hand he was glad to be able to state that the Duma had devoted much care and industry to the solution of those questions which he considered were of the greatest importance to the people. The decision of the previous day regarding the voting of considerable sums of money for further naval construction, His Majesty said, had given him real pleasure. The late Duma, during its five years of office, made consistent effort to restore Russia's fighting efficiency and completed this part of its labors by voting the necessary funds for the re-creation of a powerful Russian navy in the Baltic.

One of the most remarkable towing cruises on record goes to the credit of a tug of the Canal Zone, which recently took three barges around the Horn on the way from Colon to Panama. The tug Reliance, with three barges in tow, left the Atlantic entrance to the canal Feb. 11, and 126 days were occupied by the voyage of 10,500 miles, Panama being reached on June 17. The number of steaming days was eighty-six. The severest weather was encountered on the first three days out, and it was necessary to anchor in Savanilla Bay for repairs. The heavy seas had kept the decks awash, the towing machine at the stern of the tug was often submerged, while the prow of the vessel was in the air. After rounding the shoulder of South America, the tug met with generally moderate seas, and the principal difficulties were with the supplies of coal and water. The crew of thirty-four men, manning the tug and tow, remained virtually in good health throughout the voyage. The craft arrived at Panama in good condition. Following is a list of ports of call made by the Reliance: Willemstad, Feb. 19; Port of Spain, Feb. 26; Para, March 15; Pernambuco, March 24; Rio de Janeiro, April 4; Montevideo, April 18; Punta Arenas, May 9; La Concepcion, May 26; Talait, June 2; Balboa, June 17. The Canal Record believes this is the first time a tow of this character has ever taken a trip of such length and through such seas.

Commenting on the fact that in 1842 there were upon the Navy lists twenty-four chaplains and at the present time, sixty years later, there are still only twenty-four chaplains, while meanwhile the Navy has expanded to 61,000 enrolled men, Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, writes as follows in the Churchman: "The attendance upon religious service is entirely voluntary in the Navy, with the exception of the Naval Academy and of the training stations, so that the old 'articles of war' carry an unfulfilled promise when they state that each commanding officer is required by law to hold divine service every Sunday morning on board his ship whenever the weather and other circumstances will permit. This as announced to recruits and their friends in the recruiting pamphlets is somewhat of an illusion when a chaplain is not, and cannot be, on board." The late Admiral Erben used to tell of a layman holding a commission during the Civil War as an acting ensign in the Volunteer Navy who to secure a place in the Regular Navy accepted the appointment of chaplain. A gruff old seadog to whom the chaplain was ordered to report said to Erben: "I will let him read the service, but I will be darned if I let him preach."

That there is little diminution in the excavating activities of the Canal Zone force is shown by the fact that the total excavation for June was not much short of the total for the same month a year ago, the figures being 2,339,770 cubic yards in 1912 as against 2,646,442 yards in 1911. In July there was left to be excavated only 22,053,564 cubic yards or less than one-eighth of the entire amount necessary for the finished canal. As to the locks more than eighty-eight per cent. of the concrete is in place. At Gatun Dam the percentage of completion is 94, at Pedro Miguel 96 plus, and at Miraflores 75 plus.

Hospital Corps men stationed at Camp Elliott, Canal Zone, have developed into expert mosquito catchers. Whenever a mosquito gets into one of the marines' shacks a Hospital Corps man is detailed to capture the intruder for bacteriological purposes. This is easier than it would seem to a Jerseyman, and consists of placing over the resting mosquito the mouth of a bottle or test tube, the bottom of which contains cotton saturated with chloroform. The mosquito flies into the bottle and is overcome. The camp is kept so well policed and clean that virtually no mosquito-breeding places exist. As a precautionary measure all drains and marshy places are kept well oiled. This is done once a week by the H.C. men in charge of a hospital steward especially trained for the purpose. At certain places stationary automatic oilers are placed. These are improvised from empty tin cans perforated in the bottom, and so adjusted

as to allow the oil to drop automatically at the rate of about thirty drops a minute. The cans are filled with larvacide, a cresol combination, which spreads rapidly on the surface of the water and effectually kills the insect's larvae. For three months after their arrival in camp each man belonging to the marine detachment was compelled to take a dose of ten grains of quinine a day. If quinine injuriously affects the hearing one may wonder what the effect was on the command after three months of this daily dosing.

The examination for warrant carpenter in the Navy commenced July 22, examining boards having been ordered convened at the navy yard, New York, N.Y., the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and also on the Asiatic Station. This is the first carpenter examination that has been held since the summer of 1909, and the number of candidates competing is quite large, permission having been given by the Bureau of Navigation to seventy-four applicants to appear. This examination is open to civilians as well as enlisted men of the Navy, and is strictly competitive. During the month of September there will be examinations held for boatswain, gunner and machinist, the latter examination also being open to civilians from civil life. The examination for pharmacist in the Navy has just been completed at the New York Navy Yard, and the examination papers are now in the Department awaiting the final action of the Examining Board, which will probably be had in the course of the next month.

A correspondent says: "If it is intended to economize in clothing by giving to the recruit the allowance of \$50 an enlistment more than the old soldier, I think that it would be more satisfactory to the Service and beneficial to the Government if the law was more strict on the question of selling the clothing issued to the recruit. The recruits will sell and dispose of more clothes, and wear and tear them because they don't care, and think when their enlistment is out they will be done with the Service forever, while the old soldier takes the trouble to care for his and keep out of drawing unnecessary amount of clothing, as does the recruit when he re-enlists. I know myself of several instances where recruits have sold and disposed of clothing right after drawing them, and at the same time this is working a kind of hardship on the old soldier in the way of the clothing allowance."

Fourteen enlisted men have successfully passed the examination for commission in the mobile Army. Their nominations will shortly be sent to the Senate. The percentages of the successful candidates were exceptionally high. The following is the list in order of their standing: Sergt. Ralph S. Kimball, Co. E, 4th Inf.; Corpl. Roy O. Henry, Troop A, 11th Cav.; Corpl. Francis B. Mallon, Co. L, 5th Inf.; Sergt. Lathrop B. Clapham, Co. M, 29th Inf.; Pvt. William E. Dorman, Troop D, 15th Cav.; Corpl. John C. Prince, Troop G, 11th Cav.; Corpl. John D. von Hatzendorff, Troop G, 11th Cav.; Pvt. Carl J. Adler, Co. M, 29th Inf.; Corpl. Otto G. Pitz, Battery F, 2d Field Art.; Pvt. Theophilus Steele, Co. G, 7th Inf.; Sergt. Lindsley D. Beach, Co. C, 13th Cav.; Q.M. Sergt. Burton Y. Read, Troop F, 7th Cav.; Corpl. G. H. Gardiner, Co. B, 29th Inf., and Pvt. Dabney C. Rose, 15th Recruit Company.

Batteries F and D, 3d U.S. Cavalry, passed through Baltimore, Md., July 19, on a 760-mile march from Fort Myer, Va., to New Haven, Conn., and back. "Wearing their khaki uniforms, sitting erect on their horses and gun carriages, the men created an excellent impression as they wound their way through Baltimore," says the Baltimore Star, "and they all seemed to be in fine shape for the long trip they have before them. Hundreds of persons knew that the men were Regulars, but thought they were only going to Mount Gretna, where the state Militia is in camp, and were surprised when they heard the soldiers were on their way to New Haven. The long line covered eight or ten blocks, and the wagons were well supplied. First came the guns, and these were followed by the supply wagons, and as they passed many people applauded."

The troops of the 10th U.S. Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen will have a march through Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut early in August to take part in the Connecticut maneuvers. The command will be under Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grierson, and will march down through Central Vermont until the Connecticut River is reached. It will follow the river down through Massachusetts, and will arrive in Springfield about a week after the march is started. After leaving there the march will be resumed into Connecticut, until New Haven is reached, from where the regiment will march in the direction of the western part of the state, returning north through Western Massachusetts and Vermont. During the march the regiment will travel between 500 and 600 miles.

Lieut. Paul E. Dampman, U.S.N., in charge of the Baltimore Navy Recruiting District, received a letter from the parent of a young recruit who was accepted by the traveling recruiting party recently at Hagerstown, Md., in which the writer, J. B. Snider, Hagerstown, Md., says: "While the recruiting party was in Hagerstown they enlisted my son, Leslie B. Snider, in the Navy, as apprentice seaman, and since he arrived at Norfolk I have received a letter from him, and he states that the Navy is a fine place and he likes it very much, and the recruiting officer at Hagerstown told him the truth, as he has found everything as represented to him. I will here state that I find your recruiting officer a gentleman and well suited to the work he has in hand."

The radical temperance element in the French population—it is not very large, to be sure, in that land of wines, but it makes up for its small size by extreme activity—has been much rejoiced by an order of the government touching the use of beer. Because of the inconvenience caused by the sale of beer by the general mess on board ship and in the land forces the forbidding of this sale has been decided on. The decrease in the funds which resulted for the general mess by these sales will be made good in a satisfactory manner by the sale of tea, of milk and warm "boissons," the use of which has been rapidly increasing on many ships. This order will go into effect in November next.

A PATRIOTIC DUTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The interest which has been developed in military affairs during the past two years is a matter for encouragement to the Army. Hardly a month passes now that an article on a military subject does not appear in some of the prominent magazines or periodicals. And it is not an uncommon thing to find trenchant editorial comments on current military events in many of our most important dailies. It is not too much to say that this developing interest in the land defense of our country is epoch-marking in its significance, and it is doubtful if the Army has yet grasped the full extent of its meaning. When in the past has questionable military legislation affecting the Army brought forth such general condemnation as has just been witnessed, and this, too, in the midst of a great Presidential campaign? It speaks well for the future of the Army; it gives promise of more intelligent consideration of proposed military legislation, for Congress will be more considerate when the public is interested.

That there has been an increased interest on the part of the Army in matters affecting its welfare has been made evident by the efforts to effect improvement in its methods of instruction and its organization. The Army has been fairly bombarded through military magazines and periodicals with articles on all sorts of military subjects. The interest which has been shown in some directions may be almost likened to a crusade in its intensity, and it is doubtless this deep interest on the part of the Army itself that is being reflected in public press and periodicals.

While there is reason for satisfaction at what has already been accomplished, yet it should not be allowed to rest, for it is only a beginning, and a beginning of the most meagre sort. The end of the Civil War returned hundreds of thousands of trained men into civil life. They formed for a period a valuable military reserve, and together with a small Regular Establishment constituted an efficient national defense. Many of these men held high political offices in the nation, wielded great influence, and for years were considered to be the repository of the military knowledge of the country. The public looked to them for statements of military policy, and considered these statements as final. The Regular Army was widely scattered; even its permanent officers were not considered to possess any more thorough military knowledge than many men in public life; it therefore remained silent.

On Memorial days and public holidays the veteran heretofore has very properly been called upon to address public gatherings, and on these occasions he naturally reverted to the events of the past in which he had borne a part. But time has wrought a change. The veteran of the Civil War is rapidly passing; his military knowledge has long since grown dim, and the Regular Army must be looked to as the storehouse of military knowledge. So the Army man must replace the veteran, and his gaze must be to the future, and not to the past. He should not forget the great deeds of the past, but they should be constantly utilized to point valuable lessons for the future.

There is ample opportunity for this work, and it should be seized and utilized to the fullest extent. There are clubs all over the country composed of men who are anxious to have matters of general interest discussed at their meetings, and it is a mistake to assume that they do not want to hear of military things. There are magazines and periodicals, weekly newspapers and great dailies all anxious to receive articles of interest on any live subject. They may not be ready to pay for articles on military subjects, but the Army man should consider it a part of his duty to prepare them, and fortunate to get a hearing for them.

Some may be at a loss to know how this kind of work can be done. It is simple. A keen perusal of any daily or weekly paper will furnish opportunities. An editorial comment will give an opportunity to call on the author, discuss the matter with him, offer him assistance in looking up some military subject more or less unfamiliar to him, or for a letter carrying out the same purpose. A published address may give an opportunity for a letter of comment calling attention to the Army's needs. A news item may give a similar opportunity. Personal contact with editorial writers or men connected with papers or magazines in other capacities may be fruitful in inciting interest and sympathy.

There is no lack of opportunity. What is wanted is men to take advantage of it. The time is ripe. If something is not accomplished it will be our own fault. We have complained among ourselves long enough of public neglect of the Army. Let us stop it, and get out and do some real missionary work with the people. They will respond if we are in earnest. There may be occasional rebuffs, but tact and good nature and persistency will overcome it. In the future our troops will be brought into more intimate contact with the people. It should be our effort to mingle with them, and not consider ourselves as a class apart from it; to become familiar with their views and see that they get ours; to make them understand that we are all working to the same end—our country's welfare.

There may be objection that this kind of work is un-military; it isn't. It is the most important military duty we can perform; it is as big as the Army itself; one that all can join in, and in performing it we will be made to forget our own petty strife and jealousies. If our Army is not what it should be, if its organization is defective, if there is no reserve, if our country's defense is being neglected, what more important duty is there than that of bringing it to the attention of the people? No officer can be better occupied, for it is a patriotic duty.

OPTIMIST.

BRIG. GEN. JOSEPH H. BARTLETT.

East Orange, N.J.

General Bartlett entered the Army at the commencement of the Civil War as a captain in the 27th New York State Volunteers, and was commissioned major of the regiment a few days later. On promotion of the colonel of the regiment, Henry W. Slocum, to a brigadier general, Bartlett succeeded him to the command of the 27th. His record is a long and exceptionally brilliant one. As major of his regiment he fought at First Bull Run, and from that time until Appomattox he served continuously in the Army of the Potomac as a regimental brigadier or division commander. On the Peninsular he led his regiment at the battle of West Point, May 7, 1862, one of the preliminary actions in the campaign. The 6th Corps was organized a few days later, upon which General Bartlett was assigned to the command of the 2d Brigade of General Slocum's 1st Division. He

commanded the brigade at the battle of Gaines Mills, in which General Slocum's division went to the aid of Gen. Fitz-John Porter's hard pressed troops. In this engagement General Bartlett's brigade encountered a hot musketry fire that cut down a large percentage of its numbers, but the brigade rendered efficient and timely aid. Bartlett was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 1st (Griffin's) Division, 5th Corps, which he commanded throughout General Grant's Virginia campaign, fighting in every battle of his corps from the Wilderness to Appomattox. Few generals, if any, saw more fighting during the war or served so long and continuously at the front. He was brevetted major general Aug. 11, 1864. At the close of the war he accepted the appointment of U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary to Norway and Sweden. He died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 14, 1893, at the age of seventy-three.

B. FRANK GREEN.

THE CAVALRY CHASE AFTER STRANGE GODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

From this distance it looks as though our Cavalry had fortunately escaped the one-third reduction in numbers; a lucky escape in no way due to our own efforts, for the crisis was largely brought about by ourselves alone.

Our great Republic is not ruled by a war lord, nor does its existence depend, like that of France, on its Army; and when we devote our time arguing and advocating the theoretical perfection of six or nine troop regiments, based only on European cavalry and un-American conditions, what is more natural than that Congress should take us at our word and reduce us by that amount?

Can we not take conditions as they exist? First, a Congress but slightly interested in the Army, watchful for some hidden motive looking toward increased promotion (a perfectly rational inference when we talk of six or nine troop regiments), and inclined to grant but little or nothing except in a state of war; second, our old traditions that regiments must contain colonels and majors, and be divided into squadrons as well as troops; third, the absolute difference of terrain in Europe and America. These three conditions are facts, and we must face them. We must realize that we are dependent on Congress alone—a body naturally inclined to go slow unless the benefit be clearly proved. We have our traditions, old and well established, as to the regiments, the squadrons and the troops. Let us keep them and our majors. As to the terrain, one can ride from one end of Europe to the other without dismounting for a fence; yet how many hundred yards can anyone go in America without hitting a fence, and usually a wire one? Which of these conditions might be considered the most important is immaterial; that they exist must be apparent to all.

Instead, therefore, of trying to blindly copy a possibly better organization for Europe, why can we not work with what we have? Leave our organization alone. Can we improve on it? I very seriously doubt it, and certainly for the genius of the American Cavalry, with its history and traditions largely as mounted infantry, it should be the gravest of questions to lose in the slightest degree our marked superiority in all that pertains to dismounted action.

If we are willing to cease groping in the dark of conjecture, and unite on the good that we already have, we may get a little from Congress. In time of peace we may, from time to time, get a few more men, until at last we get our troops up to the needed 100 men; and then in time of war we can surely get the necessary increase to always fill the ranks, say, 120 men, for at such a time Congress will grant all things. In peace let us be satisfied with 100-men troops if we can get them.

I feel sure the present dissatisfaction and eternal discussion in the Cavalry rest, to a great extent, on the natural disgust of all cavalrymen in trying to make an effective fighting unit out of a troop with forty men (if lucky) in ranks, and the utter impossibility for any colonel to easily handle his long attenuated regiment in single rank or to swing it as a smashing charging unit. If this is, as I believe it to be, the true cause of all the discontent among cavalrymen interested in their profession, why can we not unite on some simple program with at least some chance of getting it? I would strongly urge one rallying point, one simple slogan, "The 100-man Troop," and not what the multitudinous systems of Europe may produce.

Should we get this one thing, "the 100-man troop," then, with our national genius as mounted infantry, and at which we have always excelled, we would be in a position nine out of ten times to at least fully live up to the reputations and traditions handed down to us. For the tenth time and for the shock action of the mounted charge a few minor changes in the drill are all that would be necessary; a double rank, a smaller interval between troops, the squadron acting as the charging unit. A solid, cohesive, mobile mass of 200 yards front, in double rank of 400 sabers, under a live and energetic major who can swing it as he wants, and a colonel young enough to throw his squadrons in at the proper smashing moment. What can beat it? This, to my mind, is the ideal formation, and with no change besides the "100-man troop" we have in our own hands the ideal Cavalry organization.

Such a regiment under live officers would when mounted make any two European regiments know at least that they had been in a fight, and, dismounted, could fight them to a standstill.

N. K. AVERILL, Capt., Cav.

St. Petersburg, Russia, June 29, 1912.

PROMOTION FOR ARMY LIEUTENANTS.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 16, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In view of the reports regarding a reorganization scheme the following suggestion may not be amiss. Ensigns in the Navy are now promoted to the grade of junior lieutenant after three years' commissioned service. Why not apply this principle to the Army, and thereby equalize the rank of a great many officers? There are first lieutenants of Cavalry who have been eight or nine years second lieutenants. There are first lieutenants of Infantry who have had slightly less than this; some in the Field Artillery who have had as many days or weeks in the junior grade as the others have had years, and in the Coast Artillery there are men who never wore a second lieutenant's uniform. Why not abolish the grades as they now are and substitute therefor the grades of junior and senior lieutenant, officers who have had three years' service as commissioned officers to be listed at once in the senior grade and draw the pay and emoluments of first lieutenants, to rank as such from three

years after the date of their original commissions? This would certainly be a simple method of equalizing the rank of a great many officers and do away with the manifest injustice of having men serve such unequal times in the junior grade. There are, of course, those who will say it will not work, but we find those people when any suggestion is made. It works in the Navy, and applies all the more to the Army. Three or four years is enough for any man to be a second lieutenant, or an ensign either. It is hoped that this will find the eye of one of the men who are trying for a betterment of conditions in the Service.

LIEUTENANT.

PROMOTION IN THE MEDICAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Permit me to reply to the criticism of the proposed change in the rules governing rank and promotion in the Army given on page 1435 of the issue of July 13, 1912. To quote a portion referring to promotion in the Medical Corps: "Major R—s (Medical Corps) rapid promotion has been due to special provisions of law under which medical officers enter the Army with the grade of first lieutenant and are promoted to the grade of captain in five years (the period is now three years)." This leads the uninitiated to infer that the medical officer in this case owes his promotion to the fact that he was made a captain in five years, when as a matter of fact this has nothing whatever to do with it. He owes his promotion to the grade of major by reason of legislation increasing the Medical Corps, just as a great many Artillery captains and majors owe theirs to an increase in their corps; for the same reason a great many Cavalry captains and Infantry majors and so on owe theirs to the Extra Officers bill.

The proposed change is, to say the least, outrageous in its bearing on the Medical Corps. To cite my own case for example: I have been a captain in the Medical Corps for more than three years and have been commissioned over six years, the time I spent in the Army Medical School not counting me one jot or tittle for pay, promotion or anything else, for I was a contract surgeon at the time. Under the change, while I am now in the upper third of the three hundred captains and lieutenants allowed by law in the Medical Corps and am in the upper two-thirds of the captains of the Army, I would go at once to the foot of the list. But that is not the worst, for I would remain there for many years, at least four or five, until some seventy Artillery lieutenants had been put over my head. These officers would have been junior officers for from three to seven years of the time I had been serving as a captain; some of them would be five years my junior in years, and some of them would have graduated from the Military Academy eight or nine years after I had finished college and four or five years after I received my medical degree! This is hardly just compensation for the several thousand dollars and the many years I spent on my education. Medical officers could therefore under this change count on remaining at the bottom of the captains' list during a large part of their service.

No one pretends that medical officers can ever compete with line officers in length of service unless they are educated by the Government. The most that is demanded of a line officer is a college education or its equivalent at the Military Academy, such as is now an absolute prerequisite for a medical degree from our leading universities, and it is from these universities that we wish to draw our men. A great deal of misapprehension exists concerning the wonderful advantages we have in getting our captaincies in three years. A first lieutenant who has been out of the Military Academy six years gets the same pay as a captain of the Medical Corps of four years' service. About the only satisfaction we have is that we are now assured quarters suitable to our years, education and responsibilities. I have found in talking with prospective candidates for the Medical Corps that one of the first questions they ask is, "What are my relations to the other Army officers and will I be discriminated against?" If this change is made there would be but one answer to make to such a question. It is true that many of our medical officers have received rapid promotion to the grade of major, and this no doubt disturbs an officer of the line of many years' service. That rapid promotion is about done with, and the rest of us must wait many weary years on small pay and few foggies; in fact, our chances for promotion are no better than before the Spanish War for those coming in now, and perhaps not as good. Few of us care much about the panoply of rank, and in my own case rank inspires no real inward respect unless there is something behind it; we do not as a body aspire to sit at the head of a general court, and I know that the one time I was in that unfortunate position I devoutly prayed that the regular president would come back before we sat again; nor do we wish to assimilate the functions of line officers. We do ask, however, considering the increasing demands made upon us in training and education, that we be not unfairly discriminated against, and in saying what I do I am sure that I am voicing the sentiments of my confreres, perhaps even too mildly.

ANTI-STEAMROLLER.

FIRE SUPERIORITY IN COMBAT.

In developing his second paper in the Infantry Journal on "Infantry Combat" along the lines of tactical uses of fire Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., challenges the accuracy of the dictum that "in the final analysis fire superiority is the deciding factor in all war." He believes that the theory that fire alone decides an action is likely to be too quickly accepted because of the high power, flat trajectory and rapidity of fire of rifles and guns. Too much respect for the power of firearms, in his opinion, leads to passive fire fighting, and therefore to defensive fighting. "If there is anything that history has perfectly demonstrated it is that defensive fire fighting can at best result only in temporary or apparent successes. Judicious maneuvering and the advance of infantry for offensive purposes are indispensable to successful action. The question resolves itself into how considerations of fire fighting shall be combined with offensive maneuvers and an offensive spirit, so that infantry can utilize all the power that nature and invention have given it.

"Unquestioned fire superiority, measured by firing ground standards, might be possible from a fixed and entrenched position provided with much ammunition and a well trained force. But the many physical advantages that this immobility affords to troops that have in view nothing but highly effective fire must be sacrificed in order to pursue the offensive system of warfare that the drill regulations properly recommend as the winning system. It becomes a problem of developing the most effective

fire consistent with mobility and the purposes of the particular action.

"There is great danger, however, in making a fetish of fire superiority measured by hits. The School of Musketry accepts Captain Eames's statement that 'fire superiority can be attained only by inflicting upon the enemy in a given space of time more losses than he himself occasions.' If this be true, no deliberate attack against a prepared enemy can succeed unless we assume an unusually inefficient defender. But such attacks have succeeded on many occasions, and the explanation lies in the fact that fire superiority is not determined by relative losses. The moral effect of fire must be given the great weight that is due it, and other circumstances affecting the contending forces must be considered. * * *

"We repeat that the collective training and skilful leadership are the hallmarks of genuine infantry fire. After all, in a fire fight good troops with fair rifles are immeasurably superior to fair troops with good rifles, and the brilliant individual marksmanship with which we are familiar is not to be compared with disciplined marksmanship."

MILITARY MANEUVERS AT SPARTA.

Wisconsin Military Reservation, Juneau county,

July 19.

War is not yet declared, but, as did Prussia's General Staff long years ahead, so our modern Moltkes have been hard at work planning every possible detail. From the high bluffs that form the eastward barrier and bullet stop of Wisconsin's camp one can plainly see, one real day's march to the west, the beautiful range of heights where even now, presumably, lurk the outposts of the hated foe, jealously guarding the approaches to their swarming bivouacs beyond. Passengers on the trains of the La Crosse Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway tell us that for ten miles beyond the tunnel the fields north and south of the tracks are thickly covered with their mud-colored shelter tents, that the evening shades sparkle with innumerable cook fires, and the savor of supper and incinerators ascends to heaven or assails the sense, according to the fancy, poetic or prosaic, of the narrators. The "intelligent contraband"—that much quoted, Civil War time factor of the Service of Security and Misinformation—we have no longer with us; but natives to the soil and sovereign citizens of townships along the seat of war asseverate that "there must be ten thousand Regulars just 'tother side of Windrow Bluffs, and they look ready to eat you fellers up." Local papers, a trifle more conservative, say the hated foe numbers possibly 5,000.

According to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, official organ of the contending forces that may be, there are as yet arrived on the Sparta plains Getty's 2,000 "Provisionals," two or three squadrons, a light battery and certain hospital outfits. There are roads unseen and unreachable from this point, however, along which it is said certain other squadrons are in march toward the point of concentration, and there is just one point on which all authorities agree—that that so-called Provisional Regiment of Foot is about the finest looking lot of soldiers ever seen. They have prematurely captivated the whole community.

It isn't giving their opponents a "square deal." It is odds enough, and too many, that they should have been set afield long weeks ahead of their destined antagonists, given abundant opportunity to scout and study every pass, road or pathway, as was pointed out in your columns two weeks ago; to get their second wind, so to speak; get bronzed and hardened and shaken down and weeded out. But here they have been permitted to win over to their side some six hundred square miles of scattered town and farm folk. From the Illinois line at the Mississippi Crossing northeastward to the State Capitol at Madison, and thence northward through the rolling country to the Wisconsin, and up the beautiful valley of the Baraboo, and over the "little mountains," from Elroy to the smiling Sparta valley, one hears nothing but praise of "those Regulars"—officers and men.

Well, it has been a good thing for the Army and for our Wisconsin people, though it may not help at the moment our Wisconsin troops, who have been accustomed to long years of association with the Regulars in camp and field, and are their staunch friends and followers. Time was, and in business circles in our cities time still is, when to have served long and well in the Regular Army proved almost a bar to obtaining employment in civil life. To a veteran officer whose home is in their midst and who had sometimes sought positions for the best of his former comrades in arms the reply of business managers has been substantially this: "If the best he could find to do for so many years was soldiering he can't be worth much." The same mistaken idea makes these managers sometimes the stumbling blocks to our soldier progress. They "kick" persistently at letting their employees go to camp. They have forgotten—many of them—the riots of 1886 and their own frantic appeals for military protection.

Down at bottom Wisconsin is a soldier state, and proved it in the Civil War. It is only in our few large cities and in manufacturing circles that this antagonism is active. But now the papers are telling the praises of these soldier strangers within our gates, and the people are flocking to see them.

Here at the Badger Reservation, however, one regiment and one separate battalion of Infantry are for the moment, like Dundreary's bird, "flocking all alone," and the chances are that their time will be out and their places in the tented field taken by others before the long expected challenge comes from those westward passes and war breaks out in earnest. The 1st Infantry and the 10th Battalion are more than half through their allotted week under canvas. The Governor came up yesterday to look them over, and the program of field problems was stopped long enough to show him and the Regular officers detailed to observe and instruct during the brief stay that if need be the command could really do something creditable in the line of show and ceremony. Only one week a year do Wisconsin colonels see their regiments or Wisconsin companies drill with even those of their own battalion. The command now in camp had one dress parade since July a year ago before lining up in front of their Executive and half a dozen keen-eyed critics—captains of Regular Infantry—last evening, and, as one of the latter expressed it, the review was most excellent—cadence, step, trace of the guides, distances, alignments and salutes well nigh without flaw. One captain, new to his part, did indulge in a wrinkle of his own in raising his saber to the height of the chin, and one subaltern failed to straighten his arm at the "lower." One guide lost distance, but not one recruit lost step or the band so much as a fraction of the 120 to the minute. The whole thing went off as though it were done every day, instead of once a year.

On the morning of July 17 the four battalions set forth on a two days' hike in the neighboring woods.

They took haversack rations and full field equipment. They marched in two detachments, with their little squad of Regular "coaches" in close attendance. Orders required them to form in column of squads at certain points in readiness to move at a certain hour, and when the second hand of the official timekeeper's watch touched the figure of sixty "March" was the word, and not a man missed it.

Discipline is the keynote in the Wisconsin Guard. It is just the same at reveille formation. Every officer and man, every day of the six, must be at his station and under arms when the assembly sounds. "Report" is ordered the instant the trumpets cease. The companies have sprung to ranks at the command "Fall in," given at the first note. The corporals glance over their squads and then jump for their own places. It is as much a part of their armory drill at home as is squads right. Another test is at taps. Song and laughter, fun and chaff, can be heard all over the body of camp at ten o'clock. Then a trumpet sounds call to quarters, and the gatherings begin to scatter. Still there is hum and clatter among the tents as the men pull off their marching shoes and stow the belts and rifles for the night. Then suddenly, at 10:15, soft, slow and solemn the beautiful old call winds out on the night. Watchful officers and sergeants in quick, low-toned imperative caution "Lights out," and all in a twinkling silence and darkness brood over what a moment before was a bustling city. "It is just as though you had turned an electric switch," said the admiring Regular who stood by the side of a battalion commander last night. "That's what I call discipline."

Next week brings the 2d and 3d Infantry and the Light Battery to camp for two days' preliminary training. Illinois reinforces them with one regiment of Infantry, and this is to be Holway's Brigade, still further strengthened by a squadron of Regulars when war breaks forth toward the end of the week. Two of the hated foe appeared suddenly in camp last evening in a mud covered motor truck in the person of Captains Saville and Williams, and were received with acclamation and open arms. They had to be open; the size of the welcomed guests made closing impossible. "My God!" said a soldier of the camp guard. "Are the rest of them fellers as big as these two? What show is there for us if they are?"

There is sorrow in the camp over the orders that took Colonel Morrison to Honolulu. Five years the Wisconsin officers have known him, usually as their "chief coach" in all field work, and of all the long array of Regulars under whom they have practiced and studied none is held in higher honor or deeper regard. He had just time to pen a few lines to their Adjutant General, telling why he couldn't even come over to say good-by, and was gone before a message could reach him.

The four battalions returned July 19 from their thirty hours' "hike" in the brush, and Captain Collins, 6th Inf., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, heartily commended their work, especially that of the rear guard and the defense. There are now one thousand men in camp, all told, of whom just one is in hospital. Other sick there seems to be none. The weather has been cool and pleasant, and the food plain and nourishing. Half a mile away is a little townful of saloons, but business is not booming. The Wisconsin troops bring their own beer to camp, and it is "rationed out" to those who care for it after exercise and for evening gatherings when the day's work is done. They are saints no more than are their fellows of other states, but this system keeps them content and sober. Not a drunken man has been seen or heard of by anyone in authority.

Thursday afternoon, July 18, camp was visited by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, of New York, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonels Vanderbilt and Walton. They were heartily welcomed, shown all over camp and the supply depot, the General keenly scrutinizing kitchens, sinks, tent interiors, etc., and then having an enjoyable evening with the Wisconsin officers. Soon after supper, when the entire command assembled informally, General O'Ryan was presented to them in felicitous words by their adjutant general, and his response was a brief, soldierly speech, New York and Wisconsin exchanging bouquets that had the merit of sincerity and the solid backing of fact. At midnight the Easterners left, having warlike business of their own to attend to a thousand miles away.

A feature of the evening's program was the presentation to Col. George Joachim, of the 1st Inf., of a very handsome watch, a deserved token from his officers and men on the verge of his retirement after thirty-three consecutive years of service in the same regiment. Enlisting as private in 1879, Colonel Joachim has filled and adorned every grade in the line up to the head of the regiment, besides serving as field officer during the Spanish War. He will be succeeded in command by Lieutenant Colonel Stearns, who, with Adjutant General Boardman, won his first chevrons and commission in the University Battalion in 1881-82.

In addition to those officers detailed under the orders of the War Department there are now in camp and on duty with the Wisconsin troops Captains Reeve, Black, Coleman and Screws, of the Infantry; Captain Coffin, of the Medical Department, and Lieutenant Walmesley, of the Cavalry, U.S.A. Lieutenant Walmesley was for three years before entering West Point a member of the 3d Infantry, Wisconsin.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the subdivision on Kriegs (Wars) in von Alten's "Handbuch für Heer und Flotte," numbers 45 to 47 of this complete military and naval encyclopedia cover the period "from Prussia's new birth to the Kaiser proclamation," and describe in detail the war of Germany against Denmark; Prussia and Italy against Austria, and the German-French war of 1870-71. Other military history deals with the Russian-Turkish wars, the battles of the 1848 revolution, the French in North Africa, the United States Civil War and so on. An account of the reconquest of the Sudan by Lord Kitchener, written by Major von Tiedemann, who was with the British troops will follow. This week's installment contains sixteen excellent maps of battlefields and a detail map of German Southwest Africa. The encyclopedia will be complete in 104 installments at two marks per number. The publishers are Deutsches Verlagshaus Bong and Company, Berlin W. 57.

"Grundlagen der Kriegstheorie: Theorie des Kampfes und der Kriegselemente als Fundament der gesamten Lehre vom Kriege," von Reinhold Wagner, lieutenant colonel, German army, is an octavo volume of 421 pages, in which the theory and practice of war is thoroughly dissected and the parts most carefully joined. The "Theory" is divided into five "books" and these into sixteen chapters and numerous subchapters, the "books" telling of (1) the combatants, (2) the object, (3) the means, (4) the place, (5) the time in its relation to the

war. As an addenda to the sixth chapter of book 3 we find eighty-one pages on "The money for the war," telling how the various notable wars were financed. In book 5 "time" is considered from all sides, as time of day or year, time in its relation to political matters in the world history, time consumed in the carrying out of problems or ordinary military duties, and so on. In book 4, the place, are considered the camp, the terrain, defenses, mines, torpedoes and plans for both offensive and defensive warfare. In book 3, the means, attention is paid not only to the arms, but to subsistence and transportation, not forgetting the carrier pigeon and the airship, the signal service and the printing press. The volume is published by E. S. Mittler und Sohn, Kochstrasse 68-71, Berlin S.W. 68, Germany; price fifteen marks.

FRENCH NAVAL NOTES.

[From Our Paris Correspondent.]

THE FRENCH SUBMARINE FORCE.

Despite the very efficient management of Minister Delcassé, the French navy continues to meet with more than her share of ill luck. There have just taken place at a few days' intervals the explosion of two 6.4-inch powder cartridges on board the cruiser Michelet, of the Toulon Gunnery School, and the ramming by the battleship St. Louis, during exercises off Cherbourg, of the 550-ton submersible Vendémiaire, which was cut in two parts and sunk beyond human reach at a depth of fifty-three meters. The first accident was responsible for twenty casualties (of which six deaths) and the second for the loss of twenty-four lives. Altogether France has lost seventy-seven men in four accidents, against sixty killed and twenty-one wounded in eight accidents (of which explosions) for British submarines.

The French submarine flotilla will receive in the course of the present year important additions, which will place it anew in a foremost position. The 400-550 ton submersibles Coulob, Foucault, Newton, Orago have just been launched in a completed stage and immediately commissioned for trials. Their sister ships, Curie, Levenier, Franklin, Euler, are practically ready, and will all be put to sea in a few weeks' time. The explanation of this simultaneous completion of eight important units of their class is that they were all ordered six and seven years ago and have been delayed both by number of modifications and improvements and by the limited resources of the three arsenals (Toulon, Rochefort, Cherbourg), which have in France the monopoly of this branch of construction. Two boats of later design, Clorinde and Cornélie, are also expected to enter the trial stage this year, bringing to forty-two the available force of large seagoing submersibles. There will remain building by the end of 1912 eleven underwater craft belonging to three different types:

	Clorinde (8)	No. 102	Zedé (2)
Displacement	410-550	520	797-1,000
Motor power	1,300	2,100	4,800
Speed (surface) ...	15	17	20

The largest, to be ready in a year hence, are intended for fleet work. Three more submersibles of that class are to be commenced in 1913. So, in a few years hence, we shall see submarines forming part of the French high sea fleet. At the present moment the Brest and Toulon battle squadrons have attached to them submarine flotillas, but these lack the speed and seaworthiness necessary for fleet work, hardly being equal to fourteen knots on the surface. It must be said that great divergence of views prevails among French naval men as to the practicability of submarines for fleet purposes. In the opinion of many 1,000-ton submersibles—and even larger units—will labor under capital disadvantages when compared with surface ships. First, there is the question of suitable motors, which is far from being settled in France, as show the unsatisfactory trials of the experimental boats Mariotte (630 tons), Bourgeois (735 tons), Brun (450 tons). Secondly, even with reliable and powerful motors, the deficient freeboard and seaworthiness will prove an insuperable barrier to the maintenance of good speed in ordinary weather; and, thirdly, greatest drawback of all (though it does not appear on paper), there is the lack of habitability inherent to all underwater craft.

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THE DESTROYER.

The growing importance of the destroyer is a fact which forces itself on the attention of naval students. The presence in the narrow waters of the North Sea of over 200 modern destroyers in commission and of sixty in the Mediterranean go unmistakably to show the prominent rôle that class of vessels will be called upon to play in the next naval conflict. To them will belong the honor of dealing the first blows, as happened in the Russo-Japanese war. Ranging in displacement from 700 to 1,200 tons and in speed from twenty-seven to thirty-five knots, and possessing, besides, high freeboard forward and fair robustness, destroyers of the latest designs combine all requirements of high sea work and of a swift and decisive offensive. The improvement of their qualities toward greater endurance, speed and armament is just now the object of intense competition between European Powers. As usual, the lead is taken by the British Admiralty, which has embodied seven years' experience gained in the construction of ocean-going destroyers in the twenty boats of 1,200 tons last ordered. These have the armament of scouts (several 102 mil. guns), and we are coming nearer to the time when destroyers and scouts will merge into one type, with the decision of Italy to construct lightly armored vessels of 1,000 tons and thirty-two knot speed for both reconnoitering duties and torpedo and mining work.

THE FRENCH DIRIGIBLE FLEET.

Although granting primary importance to aviation, in which it has secured an enormous lead over all competitors, the Paris War Office is by no means neglecting that earlier branch of aerial developments which is the dirigible fleet, and the uncontested superiority German Zeppelins had acquired last year is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, owing to the number of French airships now completing and to the qualities they have shown on trials. No less than fifteen units will be available this year, varying in size from 2,000 cubic meters to 10,000. They are smaller than the Zeppelins, inferior in carrying capacity and not quite so fast; but, on the other hand, they are well constructed and handled with competence, as shown by the fact that, despite the present great activity, no accident has been recorded since the explosion of the République, at a time when German and English dirigibles have been extremely unlucky. A new series of five units of large type have been ordered, and the intention is to keep permanently in service twenty dirigibles, to be attached to the eastern "camps retranchés."

The qualities most valuable in dirigibles, after reliability and safety, are speed, carrying capacity and

rising power. In this latter respect, closely associated with invulnerability, it is satisfactory to note that the latest French airships have achieved remarkable performances. When to this is added the dividing of the latest dirigibles into numerous airtight compartments, it must be said that "gasbags" are not, after all, so vulnerable to gunfire as is generally believed.

NAVAL AVIATION.

Good progress is being made with the practical organization of naval aviation. The mother ship *Foudre* has assumed her new duties at Toulon. A hangar has been erected amidships to receive a Voisin hydroplane, measuring twelve meters by eight, and capable of carrying a weight of 200 kilos. The trials have been satisfactory, only three minutes having proved necessary to ship the hydroplane from the water or to fit it ready for flight. Flying experiments with various types of aeroplanes are now being made by naval men at Fréjus and Montpellier, and during the forthcoming maneuvers in the Mediterranean it is intended to test the reconnoitering possibilities of hydroplanes. As similar tests are being carried out in England the time is seen to be rapidly approaching when aeroplanes will be integral parts of European fleets.

UTILIZATION OF ENGINE POWER.

French warships have long been noted for the poor utilization of engine power. Thus the 10,000-ton *Gloires*, though they have developed up to 22,000 h.p., have never managed to exceed 21.7 knots, whereas the English *Kents* and Italian *Pisas* of similar tonnage have all done 23 knots with 20,220 h.p., and the U.S.S. *Charleston* over 22 knots with a like power—and this despite the fact that these French cruisers are relatively longer and apparently built on finer lines than their rivals. The 14,000-ton *Quinets* (which developed up to 39,800 h.p.) could be compared with the U.S.S. *Colorado* and the British *Black Princes* with like conclusions. These inferior results Gallic naval men explain by saying, first, that trial figures are nothing to go by, steam tests being far harder in the French navy than any where else (comporting ten hours at full power and three hours at top speed with only three-quarter boiler power), and, secondly, that the actual performances of French ships under service conditions (as instanced by the 16.3 knot *Brest-New York* run by the three *Justices*) are superior to anything achieved by foreign vessels of corresponding class. So optimistic a contention, however, seems hardly justified in view of the wonderful endurance displayed by American battleships and cruisers, and of the prowess of the British *Indomitable* (that crossed the Atlantic at her nominal speed of 25 knots), and more so when the trial performance of the turbine battleship of the *Dantons* series are compared with the results capital ships of like power have obtained in other navies. Like their predecessors, the new French 18,000-ton *Cuirassés* only obtain an inferior return relatively to their motor power, as the following table demonstrates:

	Voltaire.	Utah.	Colossus.
Displacement	18,400	21,700	20,570
Length (metres)	145	155	157
Engine power (trial).....	28,850	28,477	29,000
Speed	20.66	21.288	21.5

Thus, the *Voltaire* (and she is the fastest boat of her series!), though she develops as much as her far larger rivals, is seen to be a long way from them in the matter of speed. Despite her turbines she is rather slower than the German *Nassaus* that have reciprocating engines. No wonder French naval men elicit little enthusiasm for the turbine system of propulsion, which they moreover tax with entailing an enormous coal consumption.

GUN FIRING AND RAIN.

Corpl. Thomas H. Conyers, one of the garrison of Fort Sill, Okla., through the *News* and *Star* of that locality presents the claim of the Army to a share in the agricultural prosperity of Oklahoma, saying: "Just a line or two on the present prosperity of Oklahoma, in the line of agricultural products, in which the state, if nothing happens, will surpass all previous years. Now what caused this prosperity? The only answer is, rain at the proper time. The three previous years have proved that lots of sun and no rain had caused an awful drouth and discouragement among the farmers, and if it had kept up it would have been back to the old prairie schooner to parts unknown. Now it is asked, What caused it to rain at so opportune time? Some will say it was nature; so it was nature to have a three years' drouth. Why shouldn't Fort Sill have been responsible for the rain?"

"It will be remembered by some that the War Department located here a School of Fire for Field Artillery, which began practical operations Sept. 15, 1911, and has a three or four months' course of firing instruction twice a year. This year's course commenced Feb. 15 and ended June 15, which was nothing more than firing instruction for officers detailed by the War Department to attend the School of Fire.

"I will not try to tell anything about the School of Fire, but what I want to impress is that we did an awful amount of firing the last two months' course of the school, which was to fire several hundreds of shells and shrapnel from 3-inch field cannon. Parts of Texas and Oklahoma have their rain makers who use dynamite for explosives to make it rain and have had good success. Then why should not 3-inch field batteries and 4.7-inch batteries when firing their guns, which shoot more powerful projectiles, which make louder reports and more smoke and have greater air pressure than dynamite, cause it to rain? It was during the months of May and June that we got the most rainfall in this vicinity, the time when we did our heaviest firing. Well and good. If it can be made to rain by firing big guns it is a secret solved that will always keep Oklahoma prosperous, and if Uncle Sam can be made to see that by firing projectiles that cost about \$10 a shot and make \$1,000 to \$1,000,000 in return in farm products then we can be assured plenty of ammunition for practice, which the Field Artillery cannot get too much of. If Fort Sill should turn her field batteries loose this afternoon everyone would make the remark that it would rain before to-morrow evening, which no doubt it would. There you are; it's just as reasonable to think that the man behind the gun could be the cause of bountiful crops in Oklahoma as to believe anything else."

In this connection, however, it is of interest to note that Prof. Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, maintains that it is quite impossible to make rain by the concussion of gunfire or other explosions. In a recent statement he says:

"Numerous reports have come to the Weather Bureau indicating that an epidemic of rain making has broken

out in various parts of the country, originating in some experiments of this character made by C. W. Post, near Post City, Texas, last summer. The method adopted was the familiar one of setting off powerful explosives until, as is alleged, the jarring of the atmosphere leads to the condensation and precipitation of moisture. A description of his experiments published by Mr. Post in a magazine article has been copied widely in the daily papers and also circulated in pamphlet form.

"Mr. Post claims that copious showers followed three of the four experiments made by him last summer. He, however, ignores the fact that in each case when rain occurred it was general over much of the state of Texas, or at least over several hundred square miles of territory surrounding the place of experiments, and, what is more significant, had been predicted by the Weather Bureau on the basis of the general meteorological conditions of the country.

"It hardly seems necessary for the Weather Bureau at this late date to enter into elaborate arguments in order to convince the public of the utter futility of this and every other method so far proposed for artificially producing rain. Almost exactly the same experiments were carried out some twenty years ago by the late J. G. Dyrenforth, and although the results obtained were regarded as encouraging by the experimenters themselves they were pronounced a complete fiasco by the intelligent public as well as by scientific men. The supposition that there is relation of cause and effect between the explosions and the rain is one that cannot be entertained for a moment by anyone familiar with the physical processes involved.

"That rain followed many of the battles of our Civil War was due not to the effect of the discharge of firearms, but to the fact that in the regions where the battles occurred rain falls on an average one day out of three and that commanders are more inclined to move armies and begin engagements in fair weather. If by the regular operations of nature rain does not fall within two or three days after a battle it is due to the fact that a drought prevails. The idea of rain following battles is expressed in the writings of Plutarch, who states his opinion that the vapor rising from the hot breath, blood and sweat of the struggling masses is condensed into rain by the concussion of the weapons and the hoarse cries of the victors. In a form little less crude the belief that rain is caused by battles has survived to the present day, but it is absolutely unfounded."

AVIATION NOTES.

With the desire to foster the development of the aeroplane the French Automobile Club at San Malo has organized competitions of an international character. The entries close July 28. If six machines are not entered by that date the competitions will be annulled. The prizes are \$3,000, \$2,000, \$1,200, \$800, \$400 and \$200. In one of the races the competitors will be required to fly out to sea as far as the Jersey Island, where their hydro-aeroplanes must alight on the water. The stoppage there is to be thirty minutes. Speed is not the only determining criterion for awarding the prizes. Passenger carrying will count in all the three races.

Major Roche, of the French army, says that 25 per cent. of the accidents sustained by aviators are due to lack of natural aptitude, 25 per cent. to poor construction in the aeroplanes, 13 per cent. to insufficient training of the pilots, 13 per cent. to a total misconception of the limitations of the aeroplane, from 10 to 12 per cent. to atmospheric conditions, over which the aviator has no control, and 6 per cent. to sheer recklessness of aviators who go up without testing their machines or land on unfamiliar ground.

The German army authorities on July 15 completed the purchase of the Siemens-Schuckert dirigible balloon, the greatest non-rigid airship in the world. It has a speed of more than forty-three miles an hour.

The attempt of enthusiastic Frenchmen to make it appear that M. Ader had preceded Wright in mastering the art of human flight lends particular interest to some comments by the late Wilbur Wright in a recent number of the *Bulletin* of the Aero Club of America. Wright accompanied his remarks with official documents of the French government showing that the Ader machine never left the ground. "It started with the wind on its back, and rolled along on the ground at a speed not greater than twelve or fourteen miles an hour. The wind on its back and the pull of the screws tended to force the upper part of the apparatus forward, while the friction of the wheels on the ground retarded the machine below, so that there was a tendency of the apparatus to turn over on its nose and lift the rear wheels from the ground." During the trial of the Wright French patent suit the court visited the museum where the Ader machine is preserved, and found that it contained no provision for varying the angles of the wings. Mr. Ader was present and stated that the machine of 1890 possessed means for distorting the wings, but the use of two propellers capable of being run at different speeds had made this distortion unnecessary in the 1897 machine. This statement proved that the abandoned device related to steering and not to lateral balancing.

The national elimination race for balloons, the three winners of which will be the American entries in the international race for the Gordon Bennett cup, will start July 27. The pilots and the aids of the different balloons will include some of the foremost aeronauts in the United States. The international races this year are to start from Stuttgart, Germany, the cup last year, in the race starting from Kansas City, having been won by Lieut. Hans Gericke, of the Aeronautic Corps of the German army.

The ninth aviator to meet death in the first fifteen days of June was the Frenchman, Oliveres, who fell 500 feet and was killed July 15 during aviation fêtes in Paris in aid of the military aviation fund. The last previous victim was Victor M. Smith, jr., who was killed on July 13 at Palo Alto, Cal.

The contest committee of the Aero Club of America met in the office of Major Samuel S. Reber, U.S.A., in the Army Building, New York, on July 16, and formally suspended the aviation pilots' licenses of all those who flew at the recent Boston meet. Among the aviators affected are Lincoln Beachey, Charles K. Hamilton and Paul Peck. Miss Harriet Quimby would have suffered similar punishment if she had survived. The period of suspension lasts until noon, Dec. 31, 1912. The offense committed by these fliers was that of having participated in a meet not sanctioned by the Aero Club. Sanction was refused because the prize money was not put up before the gates were opened.

The new German military air cruiser *Zeppelin III*, is fitted with bomb throwing tubes and an observation turret on top of the frame for a machine gun, which has been especially constructed.

While making his final flight for an aviator's license, Lieutenant Preussner, of the German army, was killed at Leipzig on July 18. His monoplane capsized in the air.

A LIFE IN HIS HANDS.

Everyone knows the story of the Indian fighter and hunter, John Chamberlain, and the chieftain Paulet. These two men met in the midst of a battle, in the year 1725, on the shore of a pond. Their guns had become foul from long fighting, and were useless until they should be washed. The life of each man depended upon the quickness and certainty with which he could cleanse, load and fire his piece at the other, and Chamberlain succeeded and killed the Indian because his gun had a larger priming hole than Paulet's, and could be primed merely by striking a quick blow on the side of the stock. A somewhat similar story, but with a different conclusion, was recounted by an old timer of the French army as a reminiscence of the Crimean war. It is one of the few incidents of that war which would bear relating at a present-day festival of the French and Russians, now allies.

In one of the attacks of the French left upon the Russians in the neighborhood of Sebastopol the retreat was sounded on both sides, and the Russians retired to their fortress, the French to their trenches.

On the way a French sergeant of the line encountered, alone, a Russian sergeant, also alone. The two men were face to face and enemies. Their guns were empty. Simultaneously they took cartridges from their pouches and began to load mechanically like well drilled soldiers, but each as swiftly as he could.

The guns, like all others in that campaign, were muzzle loaders. The cartridges were forced to place with a ramrod. Simultaneously the two ramrods entered the guns, and simultaneously they were withdrawn; but the Russian, accustomed by inflexible discipline to do everything in a set way, put back his ramrod in its place along the barrel, while the Frenchman threw his away with the movement that withdrew it.

This gave him the needed moment's advantage over his antagonist. Clapping his gunstock to his shoulder he held the Russian's life in his hands. The Russian stopped still, awaiting the shot that should be his death.

Then the French sergeant dropped his gun from his shoulder and put out his right hand. The Russian grasped it; the two soldiers shook hands without a word—for neither knew a word of the other's tongue—and then both turned and went their opposite ways.

PRACTICAL AERONAUTICS.

Two books issued by the American School of Correspondence of Chicago on the subject of aviation are very instructive. One is a small volume entitled, "Building and Flying an Aeroplane." The larger has the comprehensive title of "Practical Aeronautics." Both are by Charles B. Hayward, member of the Aeronautical Society and of the Society of Automobile Engineers, and are freely illustrated in a way to interest both the lay and the scientific reader. The author is very frank in discussing the fatal accidents in aviation, many of which were due to carelessness on the part of fliers and to structural weaknesses. Taking 105 as the number of deaths in the four years since 1908, Mr. Hayward points out that the total is less than twice as many as were killed in football accidents in the same period. As we have been playing football for centuries we take these deaths much as a matter of course. The white light that beats on a novelty in the field of invention has thrown the flying accidents into bold relief, and they are viewed, he believes, in a wrong perspective. "Nothing could be worse," he says, "than attempting to gloss over or belittle the loss of life for which aviation has been responsible and doubtless will continue to be. Progress invariably takes its toll, and it is more often founded upon failure than unvarying success, for every accident is a failure in a sense and every accident carries with it its own lesson," and, he might have added, lessens the chances of other accidents.

The lay reader moving along through the pages comes across statements that will surprise him, such as this: "An aeroplane answers its controls with comparative slowness, with the exception perhaps of the Wright biplane, which is noted for its sensitive and quick response to every movement of the levers." It is safe to say that the average man believes that aeroplanes are very quick in their responses, and that of the two the one-plane is more sensitive than the two-plane machine. Again we are told that "the necessity of 'feeling the air' is greater in turning than in any other phase of flying. By 'feeling the air' is meant the ability to meet any contingency intuitively, and not until this is acquired can the student become an expert aviator." Another thing we are told is that "beginners, burning with the enthusiasm of the novice, have performed the most spectacular feats and flown with the greatest fearlessness. . . . This substantiates the belief held at every aviation headquarters in the country that the older men already in aviation may improve the art by executive ability and scientific experiments, but most of them will degenerate as fliers. Beyond a certain point frequency of flight does not necessarily create a feeling of confidence and safety; rather it brings a fuller appreciation of the dangers, and the men who best know how to fly are most content to stay upon the ground." That this opinion accords with the careers of the aviation pioneers is shown by the fact that the Wrights, Curtiss and Blériot, not to mention others, after their early flights withdrew from active flying and were seen no more at tournaments or in contests.

In the introduction the author gives sound advice to the host of amateur inventors who have applied their inventive faculties to the problem of flight. "A great danger," he says, "lies in the belittling of the value of accurate design and the misjudging of the true importance of small things. The inventive mind usually believes itself capable of making improvements in almost anything. The usual, in fact, the invariable result is failure, discouragement and a loss of time and money. How much more sensible for the young inventor to build his first machine without varying in a single particular from a tried and proved model, leaving his flights of inventive fancy to his later years of maturer knowledge and judgment." Mr. Hayward devotes considerable space to an enumeration of the chief causes of accidents, and discusses the excessive lightness of machines as one of them. Orville Wright in an introduction to the large volume speaks of the accuracy he had observed in reading proofs of the book. Many accidents have been recorded in which the aviator strapped to his seat was powerless to release himself in order to leap for safety, and the author says, page 153, that the experience of Wilbur Wright in one of his gliding flights, when he was able to save himself from injury in the overturning machine by climbing to a position of safety, suggests that it is a mistake to strap the aviator to his seat. Into the larger

book is incorporated much of the matter of the smaller on the building and operation of an aeroplane.

GALLIFET'S BLUFF.

General de Gallifet, the French Minister of War, and for many years the most eminent French general, possessed presence of mind in a high degree. During the War of the Commune, Gallifet once found himself, at the Bergerie Bridge, Paris, surrounded on three sides by the insurgent national guard. Gallifet was accompanied by a lieutenant only, Bernard d'Harcourt by name. Escape was impossible. Three thousand national guards had their guns aimed at the two officers.

"We shall never get out of this alive!" said the lieutenant.

"Perhaps not," said Gallifet, "but I think there is a chance that we will. Follow me!"

Gallifet proceeded to ride at a slow trot directly toward the insurgents. Presently the Communist commander, a man in a white beard, evidently not a soldier by profession, stepped out and called:

"What do you want?"

Then Gallifet proceeded to make a speech in a somewhat grandiloquent manner. He pretended that he had come from President Thiers.

"Frenchmen," he said, "listen! Shall it be peace or war between Paris and Versailles? Shall we not have peace? Lay down your arms and all will be well. If you persist, it is war to the death! Frenchmen, choose!"

A great clamor arose among the insurgents. The Communist commander spoke up.

"Go back to President Thiers," he shouted, "and tell him it is war!"

"I go!" said Gallifet. He wanted nothing better, as his "mission" was pure accident, and he was as good as a prisoner. He and the lieutenant rode away. The lieutenant's horse struck into a gallop.

"Hold on!" called Gallifet. "Don't let them think we are in a hurry—they'll know what's up."

So the two officers walked their horses out of range of the insurgent rifles, and rejoined their command. Two months later the gray-bearded Communist commander fell into the hands of Gallifet, who gave him his liberty in agreeable remembrance of the incident.

WATCHDOGS OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Discussing on the "Watchdogs of the Rio Grande," George Killmer says in the El Paso Morning Times of July 14:

At the Santa Fé bridge is a wooden bench covered with a pathetic bit of canvas. Here sit the men who guard the bridge and institute the search for ammunition. It is burning hot at the bridge. The sun beats down in a fervid, sizzling blast. It is as hot as the proverbial Dutch oven. But unbaked as the men become there is never a word of complaint—not a whimper of possible objection. About the bridge swarm a veritable horde of emissaries from the federal and rebel forces of Mexico. In the colloquialism of the day they are termed spies.

Everyone that crosses the bridge is searched—what the police term "frisked." The American Government maintains women who search the clothing of all women who go over the bridge. The great majority of passers submit with perfect grace. Some attempt to resent, but their protests avail them naught. They resort to jargon of ribaldry and balderdash, and invective, but the search proceeds, nevertheless.

And it is a microscopic examination that has resulted in much good. All provisions are carefully searched as well. Ammunition has been hidden in huge pails of lard, in bread, in flour and every conceivable form. But "prodders" of long wire needles thrust through the lard or the bread or the flour detect the hidden implements of war.

The soldier's life along the Rio Grande is destitute of comfort—it is a life of discomfort. But the American soldier is your true cosmopolitan. He is equally at home in the Philippines, in Cuba or patrolling the slow, sluggish, dronish Rio Grande. He sleeps in a tent as hot as a real Mexican "mole." He does his own laundry. He chops his own wood. He is essentially a self-preserving individual. His pleasures are few and far between. Yet he is an optimist. He assumes his lot without complaint or protest. It is the value of discipline and training—the American system of essential rules and duties.

His boldness and fearlessness are unquestioned. His heroism, courage, bravery and gallantry are never lacking. He is valiant and intrepid to the superlative degree. While he loves peace he prefers war, and would rather fight than frolic. He accepts the insolence and sneers of those who may covertly offer them. He is under orders and he awaits the command to "go." When that signal comes he'll rush up to the cannon's mouth if necessary without the bat of an eye. He is the true type of the modernized "gun man." He will put up with poor quarters, surrounded by hordes of flies and pestiferous insects, sizzling weather and all privations of home for months and months, buoyed up with the sole hope that he "may get action later." And thus you have your true patriot. Here is your man of sterling allegiance and fealty to country and loyalty and fidelity to superiors.

And it is these boys of Uncle Sam that have put such a crimp in "General" Orozco's band of smugglers—the Knight Errants of Knavery. It is a conceded fact that more battles haven't been fought in Chihuahua owing to the Red Flaggers being unable to get the desired shot and shell.

The soldier's pay is small—both for the private and the officer. It is well known that a small fortune can be made smuggling arms across the border. There is a price, or profit, of nearly eight cents for each cartridge delivered at the citadel of the Red Flaggers in Ciudad Juarez. But the moral obligation of the American soldier to his country—his natural love of duty and hatred of wrong—eliminates him from culpability.

Bat Masterson, of Dodge City, Kas., when Dodge was "bad" never ran up against men so quick and accurate on the triggers as are the men who support the Stars and Stripes. They can "fan" a gun with the best gun men that ever toted a side arm.

But they also find time for play. Each regiment sports a ball team that is really commendable, for it must be understood that the life of an American soldier makes him a willing athlete. But all cannot be ball players. Right now a plan is under way to have a regular minstrel show. It will be staged, if the plans go through, out at the theater at Washington Park.

And thus you have the type of American soldier—the watchdog of the international boundary, who prays by day and dreams by night of a signal from Washington to get busy. He is indeed the ideal human machine. He is afraid of nothing—not even his own grammar. He is the man behind the gun—and above all else he is an American.

THE FOUNDERING OF A JAPANESE SUBMARINE

On April 16 last submarine No. 6 of the Imperial Japanese navy was lost while maneuvering in Hiroshima Bay and all on board perished. She was commanded by Lieut. Takuma Faotomu, and after the vessel was raised a letter of farewell from him was found in her conning tower. This remarkable document is reprinted by the Scientific American. The translation from the original published in the Japanese press appeared in the Kobe Herald, and is as follows:

"Although there is indeed no excuse to make for the sinking of his Imperial Majesty's boat, and for the doing away of subordinates through my heedlessness, all on board the boat have discharged their duties well and in everything acted calmly until death. Although we are departing in pursuance of our duty to the state the only regret we have is due to anxiety lest the men of the world misunderstand the matter, and that thereby a blow may be given to the future development of the submarines.

"Gentlemen, we hope you will be increasingly diligent without misunderstanding the cause of the accident, and that you will devote your full strength to investigate everything, and so secure the future development of submarines. If this be done we shall have nothing to regret.

"While going through gasoline submarine exercise we submerged too far, and when we attempted to shut the sluice valve the chain in the meantime gave way.

"Then we tried to close the sluice valve by hand, but it was then too late, the rear part being full of water, and the boat sank at an angle of about twenty-five degrees. The boat rested at an incline of about twelve degrees pointing toward the stern. The switchboard being under water the electric lights gave out. Offensive gas developed and respiration became difficult. About 10 a.m. on the 15th the boat sank, and under this offensive gas we endeavored to expel the water by hand pumps.

"At the same time the vessel was being submerged we expelled the water from the main tank. The light having gone out the gage cannot be seen, but we know the water has been expelled from the main tank.

"We cannot use the electric current entirely; the electric liquid is overflowing, but no salt water has entered and chlorine gas has not developed. We only rely upon the hand pump now. The above has been written under the light of the conning tower, when it was about 11:45 o'clock. We are now soaked by the water which has made its way in. Our clothes are pretty wet and we feel cold. I had always been used to warn my shipmates that their behavior (on an emergency) should be calm and delicate, while brave; otherwise we could not hope for development and progress, and that at the same time one should not cultivate excessive delicacy, lest work should be retarded.

People may be tempted to ridicule this after this failure, but I am perfectly confident that my previous words have not been mistaken. The depth gage of the conning tower indicates fifty-two feet, and despite the endeavor to expel the water the pump stopped and did not work after twelve o'clock. The depth in this neighborhood being ten fathoms, the reading may be correct.

"The officers and men of submarines must be appointed from the most distinguished among the distinguished, or there will be annoyance in cases like this. Happily all the members of this crew have discharged their duties well, and I am satisfied. I have always expected death whenever I left my home, and therefore my will is already in the drawer at Karasaki. (This remark applies only to my private affairs, and it is not necessary. Messrs. Taguchi and Asami please inform my father of this.)

"I respectfully request that none of the families left by my subordinates shall suffer. The only thing I am anxious about is this. (Atmospheric pressure is increasing, and I feel as if my tympanum were breaking.)

"12:30 o'clock, respiration is extraordinary difficult. I mean I am breathing gasoline. I am intoxicated with gasoline.

"It is 12:40 o'clock."

THE WORLD'S FLEETS.

The annual return showing ships built and building for the principal Powers on March 31 last has been issued as a British Parliamentary paper. The following is a summary of the figures given in the return:

	Great Britain.	United States.	Germany.	France.	Russia.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary.	Japan.
Ships Built.								
Battleships	55	31	33	21	9	8	12	16
Arm. Coast Def. Vessels	9	2	6	1	1	1	1	1
Battle Cruisers	4	14	9	21	6	10	3	13
Protected Cruisers, I.	18	3	5	7	1	2	3	12
" II.	38	15	26	4	1	2	3	12
" III.	16	11	6	2	11	3	5	3
Unprotected cruisers	5	3	6	1	1	1	3	4
Scouts	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Torpedo Vessels	26	2	2	3	3	11	3	11
Torpedoboot Destroyers	179	40	109	68	95	22	12	57
Torpedoboats	109	25	80	161	29	84	60	57
Submarines	65	20	13	58	29	10	6	12
Ships Building.								
Battleships	10	6	9	7	7	6	4	2
Battle Cruisers	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Protected Cruisers, II.	9	1	8	1	1	1	3	2
Unprotected Cruisers	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scouts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Torpedo Depot Ships	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Torpedoboot Destroyers	30	14	24	16	10	10	6	2
Torpedoboats	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Submarines	14	19	13	25	7	10	1	3

CAMP ELLIOTT ATHLETES WIN.

Marine Barracks, Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama, July 10, 1912.

A significant victory was won by the marines located on the Canal Zone on July 4 when they attained the largest number of the points awarded to ten different organizations which competed in athletic and military sports at Ancon baseball park. Although having been active in various forms of athletic sports for some time, this was the first opportunity to demonstrate a superiority of efficiency and training in the realm of athletic soldiery. In addition to the athletes representing the various clubhouses, the 10th U.S. Infantry was well represented, but was unable to gain enough credits to lift them higher than eighth place.

Gold medals were awarded Privates Myers, Marshall, Schade and Thompson for their excellent showing in the mile relay race. Myers won a second gold medal for first place in the 440 yards run, Thompson received a silver medal also for second place in the running broad

jump, and Marshall an additional bronze medal for third place in the 220 yards dash. Private Zirkle was awarded a silver medal for second place in the 100 yard low hurdles. Gratifying indeed was the applause of the immense crowd of people who were gathered about the athletic field when two squads of marines, under the leadership of Corporal Yuhus, scaled a ten-foot wall, covering a distance of twenty-five yards on each side, in thirty-three seconds, as against forty seconds required by the soldiers to accomplish the same feat.

An eight-men tug-of-war team led by Sergt. Asa J. Miller and averaging about 180 pounds in weight won the tug against the U.S. Army team in fifty-four seconds, when they gained the necessary six feet. Private Kline gained second place in an equipment race participated in by four soldiers and four marines.

A large detail of marines under Sergt. John Allen were complimented for their able assistance to the committee in charge of refreshments and in the decorating of Ancon in the vicinity of the Tivoli Hotel and the baseball park.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

B. R. M. asks: (1) Does the residence of a minor remain the same as that of his parents, even if he should not be living with them, provided, of course, he has no other legal guardian? (2) If in the foregoing question the residence remains the same how long would he have to reside in another state to be a citizen thereof, providing he was residing there when he reached his majority? (3) Can a resident of a state take a Civil Service examination in any part therein, or must he also reside in the city in which the examination is to be held for any required length of time? (4) What is the subject matter in which an applicant for the Internal Revenue Service is examined? Answer: (1) and (2) A child born in the United States is a citizen of the country. When he arrives at the age of twenty-one he may register as a voter in accordance with the laws of the state in which he is domiciled. In most states he must have actually resided in the state one year prior to date of election at which he desires to vote. The applicant for appointment to Civil Service position who has resided (with or without his parents) in a state for one year prior to date of examination is qualified if he is on date of examination not below the minimum nor over the maximum age prescribed for the position for which he desires to be examined. (3) At any place in the state at which certain examinations are designated to be held. (4) For information and application form, write to the Secretary of the board of examiners at the headquarters of the Civil Service district in which you reside. Kansas is in the ninth district, headquarters, St. Louis, Mo. A manual of examination, published semi-annually, may be obtained by application to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C.

B. G. L. asks: (1) What are the numbers of vacancies in the U.S. Army in the grade of second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, respectively? (2) What are the salaries of the different grades of the commissioned officers in the U.S. Army? (3) What extra, if any, is allowed for foreign service? (4) How much time is allowed annually as a "leave"? Answer: (1) If all the eighteen enlisted men who took the recent examination at Fort Leavenworth qualify there will still be about 150 vacancies in the Army. On May 20, there were 24 vacancies in the Engineer Corps, 65 in the Cavalry, 16 in the Field Artillery, 40 in the Coast Artillery and 111 in the Infantry. This made a total of 306. West Point furnished 95 graduates, of which six were assigned to the Engineer Corps, 21 to the Cavalry, seven to the Field Artillery, 19 to the Coast Artillery, and 42 to the Infantry. This left eighteen vacancies in the Corps of Engineers, 44 in the Cavalry, nine in the Field Artillery, 21 in the Coast Artillery, and 69 in the Infantry or a total of 161 vacancies in the mobile Army. Since that time there have been a number of vacancies created by deaths and other causes. (2) Major general \$8,000, brigadier general \$6,000, colonel \$4,000, lieutenant colonel \$3,500, major \$3,000, captain \$2,400, first lieutenant \$2,000, second lieutenant \$1,700; officers below brigadier general receive ten per cent. on the yearly pay of the grade for each term of five years' service not to exceed forty per cent. in all; the maximum pay of a colonel to be \$5,000, lieutenant colonel \$4,500 and major \$4,000. (3) Ten per cent. increase on pay of all officers serving outside the United States, except in Porto Rico and Hawaii. (4) Officers, when absent on account of sickness or wounds, or lawfully absent from duty and waiting orders shall receive full pay; when absent with leave for other causes, full pay during such absence not exceeding in the aggregate thirty days in one year and half pay during such absence exceeding thirty days in one year. In the discretion of the Secretary of War, leave of absence without deduction of pay and allowances may be extended to four months if taken only once in four years. For further information see Army Regulations.

REX asks: What are the leading shipping periodicals of the country, with addresses? Answer: See page 1207, N. W. Ayer and Sons Newspaper Annual. Among others are these: Pacific Marine News, San Francisco; Waterways Journal, St. Louis; Freight, The Shippers' Forum, New York; Maritime Register, New York; Marine Review, Cleveland, Ohio; Southern Shippers' Guide, Houston, Texas; Pacific Marine Review, Seattle, Wash.

G. W. H.—The address of Capt. Patrick H. Mullay, 14th Inf., is Fort Missoula, Mont.

A. L., 147TH.—There is no suggestion of the 147th Co. Coast Art. Corps, being ordered to foreign service in the near future or any other change of station contemplated as far as this company is concerned. As soon as any movement of troops is decided upon, that fact is noted in our table of stations.

W. F. D.—The eight-hour law was not in effect during the period to which you refer, 1877 to 1879.

POST COMMISSARY SERGEANT.—Out of the sixty-one candidates for post commissary sergeant, U.S. Army, forty passed the examination which was held Feb. 1, 1912. The highest percentage attained was 96.5, and the lowest 75.003. The average percentage showed a high state of efficiency among the candidates. As there will be about an average of two vacancies per month the entire list as published on page 1392, our issue of June 22, will be appointed as post commissary sergeants before the three years expires in which they are eligible. The list was printed in alphabetical order, and not in order of merit. For individual standing apply through the channel.

G. M.—J. J. O'Connell is now a brigadier general, retired, Address The Wyoming, Washington, D.C. We do not recall the poem you refer to, "The Angel of the Battlefield."

SUBSCRIBER.—You will find the new Fourth Class, West Point Military Academy, with district and state from which appointed, published in full on page 1300, our issue of June 15. The new Fourth Class, Naval Academy, with weekly additions, has been published in our weekly letter from the Naval Academy. These papers should give you the desired information. In regard to vacancies in any particular state, address your Senator or the Representative from your Congressional district.

J. H.—A retired soldier or sailor is not eligible for admission to the state homes for disabled Volunteer soldiers, nor to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer soldiers. The U.S. Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C., receives and maintains discharged soldiers of the Regular Army. All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the Army (including Volunteer service, if any), or who have served in any war, and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds or disease or injuries in the line of duty while in the Regular Army as units them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home. See Army Regulations, Pars. 177-180.

CAVALRY.—Your question regarding service in the Hawaiian Islands and Panama is answered by an editorial paragraph on page 1487.

OUR RIGHTS IN THE PANAMA CANAL.

The United States on April 19, 1850, concluded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty with Great Britain, which committed our Government to the policy of not attempting to gain exclusive control over any ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This was a most foolish agreement on the part of the United States, but the country made this mistake at a period of great naval weakness and at a time when Great Britain claimed some authority over certain parts of Central America.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which was ratified Feb. 21, 1902, entirely superseded this unfortunate agreement, but even this later treaty guarded none too well the rights and interests of the United States, and is so written as to be open to several interpretations.

In Rule I. of Article III. the United States adopted the following rule:

The Canal shall be free and open to vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

In addition to this rule the United States adopted five other rules under this same article providing that the canal should never be blockaded; that no right of war or act of hostility should be committed within it; that vessels of war or belligerents should not be allowed to revictual or take on stores; that belligerents should not be allowed to embark troops, nor munitions of war, etc. The great question at issue is whether the United States, which adopted these rules, is included in the words "All nations observing these rules" as contained in Rule 1. If the United States is included in the words "all nations" not only is it prevented from discriminating in the matter of tolls in favor of American ships, but in case of war the United States could not blockade the canal; could not fire a shot nor commit an act of hostility toward an enemy; could not allow our warships to take on stores and ammunition; could not embark nor disembark troops, etc. Moreover, if these rules apply to the United States, we have no right to fortify the Panama Canal.

In negotiating the Hay-Pauncefote treaty Great Britain made its chief object the securing of neutrality. No objection was made to the United States securing sovereign rights. The great question was, "Will the United States keep the strip of water open for the passage of ships of all nations in war, as well as in peace?" The terms of the treaty amply provide for this neutrality. At the same time it is conceded that if the United States were at war it could blockade the canal. If two other nations were at war both could send their ships through the passage, but it would be the duty of the United States to prevent hostilities within the Canal Zone and three mile limits.

The right to fortify the Panama Canal was conceded in Article 23 of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Panama, which was ratified Feb. 26, 1904. England and other nations have expressed no disapproval of the declared intentions of the United States to fortify the canal in order to maintain its neutrality. It must therefore be recognized that the United States, which adopted the six rules for the neutralization of the Panama Canal, as the sole responsible party in enforcing and making effective these rules, has placed itself in a position where it would be impossible to observe these rules, and therefore cannot be included in the words "All nations observing these rules."

Behind every law or rule there must be power or force to make said law or rule effective. The Canal Zone, as the great strategic point of the Western Hemisphere, can only be kept as neutral territory in time of war by armed force. For this reason Congress voted to fortify the Panama Canal and should continue the upbuilding of the Navy.

An additional reason for believing the United States has the right to give free tolls to American ships is because the United States has, in the opinion of the writer, secured sovereign rights over the Canal Zone. To be sure this claim is disputed, but certainly the closing paragraph of Article III. of the United States Panama convention states that the United States is granted the rights, power and authority in the Zone "To the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power or authority." If Panama is excluded from the exercise of sovereign rights, surely the sovereign rights are held by the United States, even as the property rights are held by the United States. Some country must have the sovereign rights.

Even if it be admitted that the United States is subject to the rules mentioned and included in the words "all nations," it would still be permitted to grant free tolls to American ships engaged in coastwise trade, because the coastwise trade is restricted entirely to ships carrying the American flag, and therefore there would be no discrimination against the ships of other nations.

The weakness of the letter of the law is manifest when it is recalled that the United States has already agreed to allow free passage through the canal to the government ships of the Republic of Panama. A literal interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty would not permit of this, but laws must be interpreted in the spirit of justice, and it is only just that the United States, having spent four hundred million dollars for the canal and assumed the great responsibility and expense for maintaining its neutrality, should have some commercial and even military advantages.

All nations of the world will be benefited by the opening of the Panama Canal, but England in particular, with her vast merchant marine and foreign trade, will benefit above all others. Canada especially, through the opening of British Columbia and other western provinces, will receive great material benefits. The spirit manifested by the present administration of Canada, not only in its campaign against reciprocity, but in sending the committee to England for the purpose of getting the English government to protest against the policy of free tolls for American ships, does not show a friendly nor generous attitude.

Until an American merchant marine can be made profitable the United States flag will continue to be a rare sight on the ocean, and the United States Navy, in case of war, would be in an exceedingly embarrassing position on account of lack of the necessary naval auxiliaries and transports. Free tolls will show a friendly attitude toward American shipping and help make it profitable.

The transport Sheridan arrived at San Francisco July 22, 1912, at 11:30 a.m., and docked at noon, with Colonel Gardener, Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy, Majors Chrisman, Bennett, Chaplain Hillman, Captains Simonds, Ridenour, Wheeler, Bundel, Knowles, Ball, Warfield, White, Potts, Lieutenants Morison, Henkes, Short, Drury, West, Kingman, Boschen, D. P. Wood,

Pickering, Nulsen, Fooks, Rogers, Browne, Bagby, McCleary, Drollinger, and 641 enlisted of the 16th Infantry; Captain Harris, Med. Corps; Lieutenant Moss, 15th Inf.; 33 Hospital Corps, 65 Signal Corps, one post quartermaster sergeant and one general prisoner.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Andrews on July 26 made public the requirements for Navy hydro-aeroplanes for the convenience of aeroplane manufacturers who may desire to supply the Government with these air craft. In issuing these requirements Admiral Andrews states it is desired to assist manufacturers in maintaining the highest state of efficiency, while improving the factors that govern safety in aeroplanes, demanding anything that may now be accomplished under the limitations of the present art, and without confining purchases to a single factory. Manufacturers are requested to inform the Navy Department not later than Aug. 15, 1912, as to whether they will submit designs for machines to satisfy the requirements. All designs will be treated in confidence, and the Department reserves the right to reject all designs or to suggest changes. The maximum speed must be at least thirty-five miles per hour with full load, and during a four hour test, starting with full load, it must average at least fifty miles per hour. The maximum and minimum speed tests will each be the mean of ten runs over a measured mile, five before the wind and five against the wind. The machine will be required to rise from the water with full load, in a dead calm, during a run of not more than 1,000 feet; to turn with full load, without skidding, stalling or sliding, in a circle of 400 yards diameter; to climb at a certain rate per minute, on leaving the water, to an altitude of 1,500 feet in a spiral ascent, which will include at least one complete turn; and to glide, with power shut off, from an altitude of 500 feet to a landing on the water throughout a horizontal distance of at least 2,500 feet, or throughout a distance greater in the same proportion if the power be cut off at a higher altitude.

Col. L. M. Maus, Med. Corps, U.S.A., writes to the New York Sun in regard to the bubonic plague, saying: "While there is a possibility that the plague may gain entrance into New York and surrounding cities, it is not probable on account of the character of the inhabitants and the splendid precautions taken by the city health authorities in the quarantine service. I know of no race of people immune from this disease, because plague statistics show that all peoples and color have been infected. The history of the plague shows that it flourishes in Oriental and tropical cities in the midst of ignorance, squalor, poverty and poor sanitation. The bubonic plague may almost be regarded as an Oriental or tropical disease, affecting the great barefoot and unwashed crowd, for it rarely appears among Europeans. Even in Oriental and tropical cities the disease confines itself to those miserable sections where the natives sleep on the floors without bedsteads, practically nude. During my service in Manila as Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippines only one case of the disease occurred among the whites, and that in the case of an American soldier who consorted with the lowest class of the natives. I have also made a careful study of the statistics of bubonic plague in Hong Kong since 1900, where the disease is perennial, and of the thousands of cases occurring in that city but few occurred among the whites."

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 19th Inf., writes from Camp Bruce E. McCoy, Wis., July 22: "I have just been relieved from the most interesting work I have ever had, the development of a truck to replace the mules and wagons in the field trains of the Army. The work has been turned over to Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, Q.M.D., for further development, which I think will require at least two years more before a machine is worked out which is entirely satisfactory. The recent test with the Provisional Regiment proved the superiority of the Four-Wheel Drive truck built at Clintonville, Wis., for Army use. Having the power applied to the four wheels in a practical way gave it a decided advantage over all rear driven trucks in the test. The following makes were represented: White, Packard, Saurer, Mack, Kelly (air cooled), Sampson, Velie, Gramm, Kato and the Four-Wheel Drive. Three-ton trucks were tried out for use in the line of communications and failed to give satisfactory results, being too heavy to negotiate the mud and sand encountered between Dubuque, Iowa, and Madison, Wis. When a truck is adopted for the field trains the same type must be used in the line of communications (supply trains). After a year's work with the trucks I believe that mechanical transportation will replace animal drawn in our Army entirely."

Convinced that in the one week remaining of July it will be impossible to secure passage by both Houses of Congress of the bills which appropriate money for the executive departments, House leaders on July 25 planned another "continuing appropriations" bill. On July 1 Congress had appropriated no money for the fiscal year beginning on that date, and to make temporary provision for the government departments a resolution was rushed through permitting department chiefs to expend a sum equal to one-twelfth of their last year's appropriation in the month. Within the next few days it is expected that a similar measure will be rushed through covering August.

One of the most important changes in the equipment of the Army will result from the adoption of the pyramidal wall tent, recently referred to here. It takes the place of the wall and common tent, and is expected to eventually reduce the number of styles of tents from seven to three. It can be pitched by one man, as it has but one pole, while the wall and common tent of about the same size have three. The experiments indicate that the pyramidal wall tents will serve as hospital, field bakery and field hospital tents. Aside from the great conveniences and the reduction of the number of types of Army tents, the change will bring about a great economy in the cost of furnishing tentage.

The following graduates of the Naval Academy, after passing their physical examinations on July 24 in Washington, will be transferred to the U.S. Naval Pay Corps and commissioned as assistant paymasters as soon as Congress comes to an agreement on the Naval bill: William E. Moorman, of Kentucky, class of 1910; Delos P. Heath, of Michigan, class of 1910; Oscar W. Leidel, of Illinois, class of 1911; Ernest H. Barber, of Kentucky, class of 1912; Josiah G. Venter, of New York,

class of 1912. In the bill as passed twenty places are provided for assistant paymasters, and the fifteen remaining vacancies will be filled from civil life.

Orders will shortly be issued assigning the Cavalry officers now receiving instructions in the foreign equitation schools to duty in the Army. Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, now at the Saumur school, will relieve Capt. John D. Long, 12th Cav., as chief instructor of riding at West Point. Capt. Henry R. Richmond, 10th Cav., and Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, jr., 15th Cav., at the same school, will be sent to Fort Riley as instructors in the Cavalry School. Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, Field Art., who graduates from the Imperial Riding School of Germany, will also be sent to Fort Riley as an instructor.

Fifty-one candidates took the preliminary examination for admission to the Army Medical Corps on July 15. Fourteen candidates have already made application to take the examination which is to be held on Sept. 21. There are at present fourteen vacancies in the corps to be filled. The next examination for admission into the Army Dental Corps will be held on Oct. 7 at Fort Slocum, Jefferson Barracks, Columbus Barracks, Fort Logan and Fort McDowell. There are already eighteen applications for permission to take the examination.

The President has received from President Restrepo, of Colombia, the following telegram in reply to his telegram of congratulations sent on the anniversary of the independence of Colombia: "In the name of Colombia and my own I reciprocate the good wishes formulated by Your Excellency on the last anniversary of the independence of Colombia, and I raise to heaven my wishes for the prosperity of the United States and the personal happiness of Your Excellency."

The most modern military airship of the Zeppelin rigid system has been taken over by the German War Department July 23 after an endurance and speed trial lasting eighteen hours. The airship developed a speed of forty-nine miles an hour, and is considered the most speedy dirigible in the world. It has been named the "Z. III," and is to be stationed at the fortress of Metz, near the French frontier.

Owing to revolutionary activity in San Domingo the Navy Department on July 25 ordered the cruiser Tacoma from Philadelphia to Dominican waters. The Tacoma is in command of Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. After this ship reaches Dominican waters the gunboat Nashville, Comdr. Casey B. Morgan, will be relieved unless conditions are so threatening that the presence of two vessels is desired.

The 112th Company of Coast Artillery made such a record in its recent emergency target practice that the umpires are experiencing considerable difficulty in estimating the number of hits. In its last shot with 10-inch guns the company completely demolished the target, thus removing all indications of previous hits.

The Navy Department in G.O. 201, dated July 18, 1912, has issued instructions concerning officers' uniforms, in advance of the publication of the revised Uniform Regulations, now in press, and the instructions go into effect at once. All changes in uniform and equipments involved must be completed by Jan. 13, 1913. The complete order will be found on page 1504 of this issue.

Permission has been given the Secretary of War to detail a Cavalry officer to serve with a German regiment for one year. An officer to be selected will be ordered to report for duty with a German regiment about Oct. 1. He will command a company for one year in the service of the German government.

Col. George F. Chase, Cavalry, U.S.A., whose nomination to be brigadier general from May 16, 1912, vice Duncan, deceased, was confirmed by the Senate on July 16, will retire for age on July 29, 1912. A record of his service appeared in our issue of June 29, 1912, page 1374.

Twelve companies of the Wisconsin National Guard, it is announced from Milwaukee, will patrol the Vanderbilt Cup racecourse there in September. Throughout the entire course guardsmen will be stationed every fifty feet, both inside and outside the course.

Pvt. E. G. Smith, of the 55th Co., Coast Art., U.S.A., on the way from Fort du Pont, Del., to Fort Monroe, Va., for target practice, fell from a train July 23 north of Cape Charles, Va., and was ground to death under the wheels.

The rifle team composed of officers of the Ohio National Guard scored its first success at Bayonne, France, July 25, in the international shooting tournament. In the 300 meter match Major W. Q. Roll made top score, while the others of the team did well.

The headquarters, 1st Battalion, machine-gun platoon and thirteen officers and 255 men of the 9th U.S. Infantry and one medical officer arrived at Fort Thomas, Ky., July 18, from the Philippines.

A special effort is being made to return the captains now on detached duty to their regiments. A number of orders sending captains back to their regiments will shortly be issued.

The 141st Company of Coast Artillery left Fort McHenry, Md., July 20, 7 p.m., for Fort Strong, Mass., and arrived at 1 p.m., July 21.

The U.S.S. Alabama was placed in full commission at the navy yard, New York, on July 25, 1912.

CAPTAIN CHAMBERS ON "HANGAR SHIPS."

Capt. W. Irving Chambers, U.S.N., writing in the Scientific American of July 20, says that he has received numerous requests from leading papers and magazines to supply details of a "hangar ship" which he is credited with having recommended to the Navy Department, but that he has never made any such recommendation for the reason that he does not believe that we need such a vessel, even if we could get it. His views on this subject may be found recorded in the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute for June, 1912, page 745, in the discussion of the able article on naval aviation by Lieutenant Lapointe, of the French navy. Captain Chambers's opinion of the special "garage vessel" is there registered as follows: "Furthermore, the use of a garage vessel would add another of the needless auxiliaries, which according to his (Lieutenant Lapointe's) reasoning should be avoided." It becomes apparent, Captain Chambers adds, "that the ideal 'hangar ship' is the ideal scout, itself. Certainly the scout must have no peer in speed and it would surely be out of the question for one such ship to be of any use in supplying aerial accessories to a dozen or more scouts scattered over an extensive scouting line."

"Now it has been my idea from the beginning that all scouts should be supplied with naval aeroplanes and fitted to use them, just as soon as we can determine exactly what is needed for the fittings. This is the idea that prompted the use of the scout 'Birmingham' for the first demonstration in flying from a ship."

"I go further, however, in believing that all large ships, battleships and armored cruisers, should be supplied with naval aeroplanes, for which there are many important uses other than scouting. But the most urgent reason for placing them on the larger ships first, as soon as practicable, is that it is only by having the aeroplane right in the midst of the fleet, in the company of the officers and mechanics who must be made as familiar with it as they are with guns and boats, that we can expect to instruct and exercise our people in its use and thereby study its efficiency for our purposes."

"The French have designated the 'Foudre' as a sort of base hangar for purposes of instruction. Were we to adopt this policy, it would mean the use of any old hulk that could be spared and we would still be confronted with the difficulty of providing the officers and men to man her and the people to receive the instruction away from the ships to which they belong. Furthermore, the policy that I advocate is to have this instruction going on at every suitable place where the fleet is apt to assemble, in whole or in part, periodically or permanently."

"One 'Foudre' could not be in all these places at once and the supplies that she is supposed to carry would be more conveniently carried on board of the necessary auxiliaries, such as the fuel ships, the transports and the repair ships."

"In view of our difficulties in getting battleships and essential auxiliaries from Congress, I hope to correct the false impression concerning this absolutely impossible special 'hangar ship.'"

ORDNANCE WORK.

Following is a description of some new work undertaken, of modifications in supplies for the Service, and of experiments and tests made by the Ordnance Department during the months of May and June, 1912: The Ordnance Board.—Test of 12-inch mortar carriage, model of 1908. Recommended with modifications suggested for issue. The 4.7-inch Howitzer and carriage, model of 1908, with the exception of two of the features under special investigation, to which modifications are recommended, are satisfactory. Loading trays for 4.72-inch Armstrong guns are satisfactory and recommended for service. Also modified traversing brake for 12-inch mortar carriage, model of 1896 M1, effective in preventing movement of racer in azimuth during the operations of loading and laying. Jump of the racer during firing of two rounds measured.

Cartridge cases for Howitzers.—Samples of cartridge cases indicating several methods of obtaining ammunition in which the projectile can be readily separated from the cartridge case were sent to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground for test. As a result of these tests a connection of the bayonet joint type has been adopted for 3-inch mountain gun ammunition. Scroll gear locks are being applied to rear sights for 3-inch mountain Howitzer carriage and 3.8-inch Howitzer carriages.

Fuse setters.—The design and manufacture of an experimental hand fuse setter for 6-inch Howitzer of design similar to the experimental fuse setter for 3-inch mountain Howitzer has been undertaken. Also the manufacture of movable pointers and new corrector scales for all hand fuse setters in service and in store, and the alteration of all bracket fuse setters in store or turned in for repairs to prevent entrance of dirt. Two experimental hand fuse setters for 31-second combination fuses for 3-inch mountain Howitzer were completed and shipped to the Chief of Ordnance for examination. Further modifications have been undertaken on the fuse setter with aluminum case, which upon completion will be forwarded to the Ordnance Board for test. The manufacture of emergency tools for loading projectiles with explosive "D" has been completed and these tools are now being issued to the Service. A rear sight for 3-inch field gun forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance promises to overcome the difficulty of the scroll gear coming out of the mesh when the sight is being elevated.

Sandy Hook Proving Ground.—To determine the effect of moisture in powder on muzzle velocities and chamber pressures, twenty-five charges of 3-inch field gun-powder were made up, exposed to an atmosphere saturated with moisture then fired in a series of groups of five rounds each. Test to determine if stability in flight of 700-pound mortar projectile is such as to insure its striking point-on. Five rounds were fired from 12-inch mortar with reduced velocity (estimated at 740 f.s.) and 65 degrees elevation. The behavior of the projectiles, as observed from a position near point of fall, indicated that impact point-on may be expected with these projectiles.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller disallows a charge of \$357.32 by Major (now Lieut. Col.) J. F. Reynolds for payments made while acting Q.M. for hire of horses used by military attaches abroad, holding that "forage can be allowed to officers of the Army only for the authorized number of horses which are actually owned and kept by them at the place where they are on duty." The difficulty officers experience in sending their own mounts abroad was called to the attention of the Comptroller by the Secretary of War, but this did not move him from his contemplation of the letter of the law.

Second Lieut. N. S. Hemingway, Art. Corps, U.S.A.,

asked \$231.77 for 3,311 miles of travel while on surveying work. This the Comptroller declines to pay, saying: "The travel performed by Lieutenant Hemingway upon his arrival at the several bases named was a necessary part of the specific duty which he was required to perform and did not entitle him to mileage. It was travel within the field of the officer's duty. Where an officer is directed to perform duties at a specified place and in the performance of them he is required to move from point to point within that place, for such travel within that place he is not entitled to mileage. Instances of this are in cases of surveying parties and of officers engaged upon works upon rivers and harbors within specified places."

The Comptroller overrules the Auditor in the matter of an allowance to Isaac Carver, master, Naval Auxiliary Service, on the ground that the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation had the right, which he exercised in this case, to fix another rate for subsistence than that in the regulations.

The Comptroller decides that an officer returning to the United States from sea duty in foreign waters was not entitled to ten per cent. increase of pay because he was placed on temporary duty at Cavite Naval Station while delayed there awaiting transportation.

ARMY POLO AT NARRAGANSETT PIER.

The Army polo team made up of officers of the 6th U.S. Field Artillery from Fort Riley, Kas., played a game with the Deal novice team at the Point Judith Polo Club, Narragansett Pier, R.I., July 24, for the Overture Cup. The Army team won by a score of 8½ to 4½ goals, four being the handicap allowance. In actual play the goals were 9 to 2. It was the first appearance of the Deal team. The summary of the game follows:

ARMY.		DEAL.	
1—Lt. J. W. Rombaugh	1	1—Peter Hauck, jr.	1
2—Lieut. C. Parker	2	2—J. H. Minnick	1
3—Lt. R. E. De Hoyle	3	3—J. E. Meyer	1
Back—Lt. L. A. Beard	2	Back—J. B. Ford	1

Total 8 Total 4

Army—Earned 9, less penalty, ½; total, 8½. Deal—By handicap 4, earned 2, less penalties 1½; total 4½. Individual goals—Rombaugh, 4; Parker, 3; Hoyle, 1; Beard, 1; Hauck, 1; Minnick, 1. Penalties—Meyer, two fouls for hooking; Rombaugh, four for crossing. Safeties—Meyer and Minnick. Referee—R. Bullock.

A game of polo at the Point Judith Club, Narragansett Pier, R.I., July 24, between a team of Army officers playing under the Point Judith colors against a team from Kansas City was won by the latter by a score of 4½ to 2½, after giving two by handicap. The following are the summaries of the game:

KANSAS CITY.		POINT JUDITH.	
1—P. H. Noland	2	1—Capt. G. T. Langhorne	1
2—T. H. Velie	3	2—Col. C. G. Treat	2
3—S. H. Velie	2	3—Major H. T. Allen	2
Back—J. F. Symes	1	Back—Lt. G. Johnston	1

Total 8 Total 6

Kansas City—Earned 7, less penalties, 2½; total, 4½. Point Judith—By handicap, 2; earned, 2; less penalties, 1½; total, 2½. Individual goals—S. H. Velie, 4; T. H. Velie, 2; P. H. Noland, 1; Lieut. G. Johnston, 2. Penalties—Two fouls against S. H. Velie; three fouls against T. H. Velie; safety against T. H. Velie; two fouls against Major Allen; one foul against Lieutenant Johnston; safety against Major Allen. Referee—Mr. A. Brown.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

"Glenallen," Gaithersburg, Md., the country home of the bride, was the scene of a pretty home wedding on July 17, 1912, when Miss Nellie Rutherford, eldest daughter of the late Gen. Allan Rutherford, and sister of Lieut. Allan Rutherford, 5th Inf., U.S.A., was united in marriage to Lieut. John A. Brockman, 11th U.S. Inf. We referred briefly to this wedding in our last issue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Bernard Brascamp, assistant rector of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D.C., in the large parlor which was tastefully decorated with wild flowers and asparagus vines. The bride, radiant in her wedding gown of white crepe meteor, en train, trimmed with duchess lace and wearing a veil of tulle, held in place by a coronet of orange blossoms and carrying a large bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley, was given away by her brother, Mr. Reginald Rutherford, and attended by her sister, Grace, as maid of honor, gowned in a white lingerie dress with pink accessories and carrying a large bouquet of pink roses. The groom in his regimentals was attended by Capt. C. De F. Chandler, U.S.A., Aviation Corps, as best man. After receiving congratulations the wedding party proceeded to the dining room, where a bounteous collation was served, the decorations being in pink. The bride cut the cake with her husband's saber, and the piece containing the thimble fell to Miss Agnes Crego, the piece of money to Miss Bessie Rutherford Whittingham, and the ring to the Rev. Bernard Brascamp. The bride's bouquet was caught by Miss George. Many handsome presents were received by the bride and the groom's being a Lavalliere of amethysts and diamonds, set in platinum. Later in the evening Lieut. and Mrs. Brockman departed for a three months' trip, the bride wearing a suit of blue pongee with a French straw hat trimmed with small flowers. Upon the expiration of Lieutenant Brockman's leave they will join his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Miss Mary C. Turtle will be married on July 31 to Mr. William Downing Wheeler at the home of her mother, Mrs. Thomas Turtle, the Earlington, Washington, D.C. Miss Turtle is the youngest daughter of the late Major Thomas Turtle, C.E., U.S.A., and sister of Capt. Lewis Turtle, C.A.C.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Archibald T. Colley, 10th U.S. Cav., and Miss Madeline Burgess, of Burlington, Vt.

An account of the marriage of Miss Brooke Frevert, of San Diego, Cal., to Capt. Marcus Lyon Miller, U.S.N., retired, will be found in our San Diego letter.

Judge and Mrs. J. P. Hobson, of Frankfort, Ky., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Belle Hobson, to Ensign Penn Leary Carroll, U.S.N., of Minden, La., who is now serving on board the U.S.S. Kansas.

Mrs. Mary Dandy Dean, daughter of the late Gen. George B. Dandy, U.S.A., was married to Mr. Edwin Prall Campbell, of New York, on July 22, 1912, by the Rev. D. C. Jones.

Miss Sallie Garlington, daughter of Brig. Gen. and

Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., was married in Washington, D.C., July 24, 1912, to Lieut. Harry Dwight Chamberlin, 7th U.S. Cav., in St. John's Church, the Rev. Edward S. Dunlap, assistant rector, officiating. The church was decorated with Easter lilies, and President Taft, who was among those present, arrived just before the wedding party and was escorted by Gen. Clarence R. Edwards and Major T. L. Rhoades, U.S.A. The bride's father gave her in marriage. She wore a gown of white Charmeuse trimmed with lace and clusters of orange blossoms. She wore a tulle veil caught with a wreath of orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Harriet Nauman, of Lancaster, Pa., was the maid of honor. There were two bridesmaids, Miss Marie Chamberlin, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Eleanor Cullom Ridgeley. Lieut. Dwight K. Shurtleff, Ord. Dept., was the best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Creswell Garlington, brother of the bride; Lieut. Daniel D. Pullen, Lieut. Beverly C. Dunn and Lieut. Donald H. Connolly, all from the Corps of Engineers. They, as well as the bridegroom and best man, wore the summer uniform of white duck. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of Gen. and Mrs. Garlington, after which Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlin left on their wedding trip. Later they will go to the Philippines to join Lieutenant Chamberlin's regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Michelson, of Atlanta, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Bess Iole, to Capt. Samuel Frankenberger, 1st Field Art., U.S.A., the wedding to take place in August.

Post Comy. Sergt. and Mrs. A. Wallenstein, retired, announce the marriage of their daughter, Maye C., to Post Comy. Sergt. Joseph D. McKeany at the home of the bride, 2529 Webb avenue, Alameda, Cal., on July 17, 1912.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mdsn. William L. Bullock, of Corsicana, Texas, who was only appointed some six weeks ago, was killed at Annapolis, Md., July 21, 1912, by falling from the main top of the U.S.S. Hartford to the deck, a distance of about a hundred feet. His neck was broken and he died instantly. Midshipman Bullock had just accomplished a feat which tradition demands of a new midshipman, climbing the Hartford's mainmast to place his cap on the truck. In coming down he lost his balance and fell. His father, W. L. Bullock, was informed of the occurrence. Midshipman Bullock was an excellent physical specimen, being six feet in height and well proportioned. He was with his roommate, Midshipman Alston, also from Texas, when the fatal accident took place.

Bvt. Col. Albert Barnitz, major U.S.A., retired, died in Asbury Park, N.J., July 18, 1912, and his remains were buried in Arlington National Cemetery, Va., July 20, 1912, with full military honors. The chaplain from Fort Myer was the officiant, and troops from Fort Washington acted as a guard of honor. His wife, two daughters and grandchildren were with him at the time of his death. One of his daughters is the widow of Lieut. Col. Bernard A. Byrne, U.S.A. Colonel Barnitz served with distinction throughout the Civil War and was present at Appomattox at Lee's surrender. After the close of the war Colonel Barnitz took an active part in the Indian campaigns in the 7th U.S. Cavalry. A number of wounds received in these wars incapacitated him and he was placed on the retired list. After his retirement Colonel Barnitz spent the greater part of his time in literary pursuits, of which he was very fond. He also traveled extensively with his family, both in this country and in Europe. Colonel Barnitz entered the military service as a sergeant in the 2d Ohio Cavalry in 1861, rising to the rank of major. He was appointed captain, 7th U.S. Cavalry, in July, 1866, and was retired Dec. 15, 1870, for wounds in the line of duty. He received three brevets during his active service for gallantry, as follows: Major, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Ashland Station, Va.; lieutenant colonel, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Sailor's Creek, Va., and colonel, for distinguished gallantry in the battle of Washita, Indian Territory, Nov. 27, 1868, during which he was severely wounded. He was born in Pennsylvania March 10, 1835.

Mrs. Jessie Evans Murray, wife of Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, 12th U.S. Cav., and daughter of the late Lieut. Col. W. E. Waters, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Robinson, Neb., July 24, 1912, of pneumonia.

Mrs. R. E. L. Ruffner, nee Nancy L. Woodward, sister of Lieut. V. V. Woodward, U.S.N., died at Charleston, W.Va., on July 13, 1912, after two days' illness.

Harry Van der Veer De Hart, son of Senior Capt. William C. De Hart, U.S.R.C.S., died at Toms River, N.J., July 16.

Mr. Clarence R. Van Deusen, father of Lieut. George L. Van Deusen, Coast Art., U.S.A., died at Passaic, N.J., July 20, 1912.

Capt. Henry R. Jones, U.S.A., retired, past commander of Connecticut Department, G.A.R., and for twenty-five years publisher of the New Hartford (Conn.) Tribune, died in the Hartford Hospital, New Hartford, Conn., July 20, 1912. He was born in New Hartford March 23, 1837. He enlisted in 1861 in Company C, 8th Connecticut Volunteers, rose to the rank of second lieutenant, served through the Burnside expedition, and commanded his company at the battle of Antietam. He afterward served in the Veteran Reserve Corps as adjutant and captain, respectively. He was appointed a first lieutenant in the 43d U.S. Infantry July 28, 1866; was transferred to the 1st Infantry in 1869, and was retired in 1878 on account of a wound in the line of duty during the Civil War. He was a member of the Board of Managers of the Connecticut Society, S.A.R.; of the Army and Navy Club, of the Prisoners of War Association, and a companion of Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S.

Mr. John Darcy Battle, brother of Dr. S. Westray Battle, U.S.N., retired, and uncle of Capt. John S. Battle, 11th U.S. Inf., and of Capt. Marion S. Battle, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Biltmore, N.C., July 10, 1912.

Walter Foote Sellers, youngest son of the late Bvt. Major E. E. Sellers, 10th U.S. Inf., and stepson of Gen. W. T. Dugan, U.S.A., and brother of Lieut. Comdr. David Foote Sellers, U.S.N., died at Fort Bayard, N.M., July 18, 1912, in the thirty-third year of his age.

Miss Mary M. Brown, daughter of Brig. Gen. Justus Morris Brown, U.S.A., retired, and of Mrs. Annie C. Brown, died at her home on Summit avenue, Hackensack, N.J., July 25, 1912. Funeral services will be held at her late home on Saturday, July 27, at four o'clock p.m.

Mr. Edwin Augustus Frear, brother of the wife of Civil Engr. Charles Wellman Parks, U.S.N., whose death at Troy, N.Y., July 11, 1912, was noted in the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was the son of William and Deborah Ann (Davis) Frear, be-

loved residents of Coxsackie and Troy, New York state, and grandson of Joseph and Eleanor (Lee) Frear, of Northumberland, England. Joseph Frear had a prominent place in religious affairs in England, in Quebec, Canada, and later in New York state, where he settled and where he brought up his family. On his mother's side Mr. Frear was directly descended from the Davis, Roe, Reeve and other families of Suffolk county, Long Island, New York state, prominent there in Colonial and Revolutionary times, as they are now, he being the great-grandson of Nathaniel and Deborah Overton and of Lieut. Isaac and Hannah Davis, all of Suffolk, and all of note in the Revolution, Lieut. Isaac Davis having a commission in the 1st Regiment of Suffolk county, 1776, wherein the relatives of his wife, Hannah (Roe) Davis, herself a Revolutionary heroine, were field and staff officers, her oldest brother, John Roe, being quartermaster; another brother, Daniel Roe, being captain of one company of the regiment; her first cousin, Phillips Roe, adjutant, while a third brother, Rev. Azel Roe, graduate Princeton 1756 and for over fifty years pastor of the Presbyterian church at Woodbridge, N.J., "did valiant service in the Revolution, suffering imprisonment in the Sugar House of New York," and was called the "Militant Preacher of the Revolution."

West Point, N.Y., July 22, 1912.

A short while ago there died at West Point one known to few—an exile from her own land. She had lived a quiet life here for many years, and an empty one judged by the world's standards. But her life was full: full of beauty and goodness to others, so that the least that can be done is to prevent that life from going out unheeded. Pauline Moerlein came to this country from Austria while still early in life, leaving an aristocratic home which had become unhappy for her since the death of her fiancé—an Austrian officer—a week before their wedding. She had been presented at the German, Austrian and English courts, and enjoyed the popularity of a beautiful woman. Too proud to be a dependent of her family, she chose to make her own living, and came to New York for that purpose. She became a governess, and after a number of years in the city came to West Point to enter the family of Colonel Larned. After being with them nearly ten years ill health compelled her to accept lighter duties. This she did by giving German lessons to officers' children and others on the post. Her heart trouble became more and more acute, and it became increasingly difficult to do even the little that was given her.

Her loving kindness, cheerfulness and self-sacrificing nature never failed, and her heart was always as strong in comforting and aiding others as though the burdens and vicissitudes of her own life were nothing. Denied all the pleasures, she gave her very life to give happiness and help to others, doing without even the barest necessities in order that her slender means would go further toward the help of the needy or bringing gifts to those she loved. An accident brought the end quickly, and she was simply and sweetly laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery here—a fitting setting for a beautiful, noble life.

P. A. L.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Pay Dir. Theodore S. Thompson, U.S.N., was among last week's arrivals at Swaniscott, Mass.

Col. F. A. Winter, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is spending a few days' vacation at Broad Road, Va.

Major and Mrs. A. A. Cabaniss, U.S.A., after spending the winter in Southern California, have purchased lots at Seaside, Ore., where they are building a summer cottage.

Lieut. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William G. Fay, U.S.M.C., while he is in Washington taking his examination for promotion to lieutenant commander.

Mr. Robert Nelson Getty, jr., son of Col. R. N. Getty, 27th U.S. Inf., was among the successful candidates who passed the examination in June for Annapolis, and is now a midshipman there.

Mrs. Arthur Dodge, wife of P. A. Surg. Arthur Dodge, U.S.N., will be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Blakely on board the U.S.S. Olympia, navy yard, Charleston, during her husband's absence in Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Nell Orr Sampson, of Oris Mills, N.Y., is spending the summer at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wilbert Smith, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., commander of the Fourth Division of the Atlantic Fleet, and Mrs. Usher were to leave New London at the end of this week to spend some time at the New Cliffs Hotel, Newport, R.I.

Arrangements for a baseball game are being made at Newport, R.I., between nine men of the summer colony and a team from the junior officers of the battleship fleet. It has been decided to have the game on Aug. 2 and the proceeds will go to charity.

Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Garlington entertained at dinner July 22 at their home on Jefferson place, Washington, for their daughter, Miss Sally Garlington, and Lieut. Harry Dwight Chamberlin, U.S.A., whose marriage took place July 23.

Mrs. W. M. Coulling, who is ill at the Davis Infirmary, Birmingham, Ala., is out of danger. "She was brought back from the point of death," writes a correspondent, "by the skill of Dr. John D. S. Davis, a surgeon who has a national reputation."

Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d U.S. Cav., has been detailed to inspect the Signal troops of the Militia of Illinois, Ohio and Michigan at the various maneuver camps in those states during the summer. Mrs. Smalley is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Novington, in Detroit.

Lieut. George W. Beavers, jr., 2d U.S. Cav., a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1908, and well known as a football and baseball player when attending the Military Academy, and who is now on several months' leave, is, it is reported, trying to become a big league ball player. He joined the Yankees this week.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby, of Washington, D.C., widow of Rear Admiral Crosby, U.S.N., and Miss Jean Crosby, who spent the month of June in Warrenton, Va., are now at Narragansett Pier, R.I., for the remainder of the season. The marriage of Miss Crosby and Mr. Charles Tittman will take place in Washington, D.C., next November.

Lieut. W. C. Sherman, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., one of the younger recruits of the flying squad at College Park, Md., had his jaw broken by a baseball there July 22 in a game between the Army team and one from Bladensburg. Lieutenant Sherman was at bat when he was hit by a wild curve ball. He was removed to the Walter Reed Hospital. While painful, the injury was not serious.

Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., joined Mrs. Wotherspoon at Jamestown, R.I., July 17.

Rear Admiral C. T. Hutchins, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hutchins are registered at the Tudor, Nahant, Mass.

Major H. G. Cole, Q.M.D., U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., from a month's stay in California.

Mrs. Spencer Cosby, wife of Colonel Cosby, U.S.A., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Schenck, at Lenox, for several months.

Major C. C. Hearn, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., expects to leave Washington with his family this week for Fort Monroe, Va.

A daughter was born to the wife of Major William Lyster, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., July 18, 1912.

A daughter, Elizabeth Jane Scott, was born at Annapolis, Md., July 14, 1912, to the wife of Chaplain E. W. Scott, U.S.N.

A son, William Scott Whitted, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Whitted, U.S.N., at Norfolk, Va., July 23, 1912.

A son, Robert Middleton Booth, was born to the wife of Lieut. Lucian D. Booth, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., July 24, at New York city.

A daughter, Felicia Dorcas Jones, was born to the wife of Capt. Clarence N. Jones, 3d U.S. Field Art., at Washington, D.C., July 19.

Capt. Hamilton Bowie, 13th U.S. Cav., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowie, at 1528 Constantine avenue, Annapolis, Ala.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph Talbot, jr., 12th U.S. Cav., announce the birth of a son, Ralph Talbot, 3d, on July 15, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Mrs. Anna Reilly, Master Julian Lindsey and maid left Fort Myer July 9 for White Sulphur Springs, where they will remain for the summer.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Thomas, of Washington, are spending the season at the Sinclair, Bethlehem, N.H.

P. A. Surg. J. A. B. Sinclair, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy to take effect July 22, 1912, is a native of Virginia, and entered the Navy Oct. 12, 1908.

Many of the officers' families of the U.S.S. Washington, which arrived at Kittery, Me., during the past week, are staying at the Hotel Champerpowne, Kittery Point.

Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McCawley opened their cottage at Bar Harbor, Me., last week, and will spend the remainder of the season there.

The family of Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., have taken one of the Jennison cottages at Gerrish Island for the summer, where Rear Admiral Sigsbee will join them later.

The officers of the U.S. battleship Delaware entertained at a large dance on board ship on July 19 at Newport, R.I. Many guests from Newport and Jamestown were present.

Col. George R. Cecil, 29th U.S. Inf., while accompanying Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss in observing the maneuvers at Mount Gretna, Pa., last week, was attacked with acute indigestion.

Mrs. Barry and Miss Cora Barry, of Washington, D.C., mother and sister of Ensign James R. Barry, U.S.N., arrived at the Bayview, Jamestown, R.I., on Saturday, July 20, for an extended stay.

Mrs. Grafton A. Beall, wife of Lieutenant Beall, U.S.N., arrived at Jamestown, R.I., last week, from Warrenton, Va., to join Lieutenant Beall, who is on duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Harrison Wilson and their small daughter, Anne, are spending the summer with Lieutenant Wilson's father, Col. Bluford Wilson, at his summer home on the island of Nantucket, Mass.

Ensign H. M. Hitchcock, U.S.N., who has resigned from the Navy, to take effect Sept. 1, 1912, is a native of Illinois, and entered the Service from Vermont July 5, 1904. He was commissioned ensign June 6, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., who will be at the Dresden, Washington, next winter, left July 20 for Commander Palmer's home at Boundbrook, N.J., where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Miss Marie Stevens, daughter of Major Pierre C. Stevens, U.S.A., who has been the guest of Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, wife of Major General Wotherspoon, at her cottage at Jamestown, R.I., is now visiting at New London, Conn.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., accompanied by his sister-in-law, Miss Lelia Waller, and his niece, Miss Wilson, has gone to East Gloucester, Mass., to visit Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills at their summer home there.

Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, who is enjoying himself at Onanahiche Lodge, Grand Lake Stream, Washington county, Me., reports that Onanahiche are not numerous at present, but that the weather is so cold at the delightful resort that fires have to be built mornings in order to be comfortable.

Mrs. John Biddle Porter, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Porter, U.S.A., will give a large garden party at Bar Harbor, Me., on Aug. 6, to introduce her youngest daughter, Miss Elizabeth Porter, to the summer colony there. Miss Elizabeth Porter will be a debutante in Philadelphia, Pa., next season.

Capt. Earl Biscoe, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., recently detailed as Military Attaché to Chile, sailed July 20 for his new post at Santiago from New York. Captain Biscoe succeeds Capt. John W. Gulick, U.S.A., but the latter will remain in Chile as instructor in coast artillery tactics to the Chilean army. Captain Biscoe is a brother of Pay Insp. Harry E. Biscoe, U.S.N., and Dr. Frank Lee Biscoe, of Washington.

Brig. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, who was born in 1835, celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday on Monday, July 8, 1912. The Boy Scouts of Owego, N.Y., were the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Catlin on July 10 to witness the presentation to General Catlin of an engraved certificate representing his election as one of the life members of the Albany Burgesses Corps. The presentation was made by Captain Wilson, adjutant of the corps.

Col. George H. G. Gale, U.S.A., who for a long time has been in command of the 10th Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen, says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "leaves July 18 for Fort Slocum, N.Y., where, by order of the War Department, he will have charge of the recruiting depot. When the 10th Cavalry came to Fort Ethan Allen from Manila they were in command of Colonel Gale, and during his tour of duty at this post he has made many friends in Burlington and throughout the state of Vermont, who will always remember him not only as an able officer, but a courteous gentleman, and while regretting that the Service calls him away they wish him success wherever stationed."

The birth of a daughter, Dorothy, to the wife of Lieut. Sanderford Jarman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., is announced.

A daughter, Marie Louise Duncan, was born to the wife of Civil Engr. Greer A. Duncan, U.S.N., on July 15, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.A., have taken quarters at the Payer cottage, in Bull street, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. R. P. Scudder, U.S.N., acting as assistant engineer officer at Mare Island, Cal., was examined for promotion July 17.

A son, Benjamin Pendleton McCormick, was born to the wife of Comdr. Charles M. McCormick, U.S.N., at Detroit, Mich., July 15.

Capt. William Little, U.S.A., and Mrs. Little are spending the month of July at Beach Bluff, Mass., as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred V. Little.

Officers of the U.S.S. Massachusetts at New London, Conn., on July 24 gave a dance on board the ship. Mrs. I. A. MacGregor, of New York, chaperoned a party of fifty.

Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske and Miss Fiske, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Fiske, U.S.N., have arrived at the New Cliffs Hotel, Newport, R.I., for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Conger and Miss Harriet Conger, mother and sister of Asst. Paymr. Omar D. Conger, U.S.N., have recently arrived at Jamestown, R.I., from Annapolis, Md., for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. A. E. K. Benham, of Washington, D.C., is at Staten Island, after spending two weeks at the country home, "Afterglow," of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Kossuth Niles, U.S.N., Winsted, Conn.

Commander Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy; Lieut. Edgar von Schroeders, Naval Attaché of the Chilean Legation, and Capt. C. Plaza, of the Chilean navy, arrived at Newport, R.I., July 21.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. D. Goodwin, U.S.A., have leased an attractive bungalow on the north shore of Lake Manitau, at Rochester, Ind., where they will be until the expiration of Lieutenant Goodwin's sick leave in October.

Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, U.S.N., was on July 20 ordered detached from command of the China Squadron and ordered to duty as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, vice Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock, detached and ordered home.

Gen. and Mrs. William Pennock Rogers, U.S.A., who are visiting Mrs. Browning, the mother of Mrs. Rogers, at Winona, Minn., have gone on a visit to Yellowstone Park, and are accompanied by Mrs. Robert L. Lamber-ton, a sister of Mrs. Rogers.

Col. S. M. Swigert, U.S.A., lately returned from the Philippine Islands, has taken an apartment for a few months at the Keystone Apartments, San Francisco. His daughters, Mrs. O. P. M. Hazard and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre, are visiting him.

Paymr. Harry E. Collins, U.S.N., was a visitor at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., July 19. He is recovering from the effects of an accident which occurred early this month at Santa Cruz, and will resume his duties at Mare Island again next month.

Ensign Joseph B. Clark, U.S.N., who has resigned from the Navy, to take effect July 25, 1912, was born in Iowa Dec. 8, 1885, and was appointed to the Navy from Kansas June 11, 1904. He reached the grade of ensign in June, 1910. He has been on leave for the past three months at Hutchinson, Kas.

Lieut. T. G. Ellyson, U.S.N., one of the leading aviators of the Navy Aviation Corps, has accepted an invitation from the summer visitors at the Thousand Islands to give an exhibition at Alexandria Bay on Aug. 5, 6 and 7. He will then race, it is said, an aeroplane against some fast motor boats over the course of the Gold Challenge Cup races on the St. Lawrence.

Civil Engr. Homer R. Stanford, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, arrived at Mare Island, Cal., July 15, from San Francisco, and spent several hours inspecting the naval station in company with Capt. H. T. Mayo, U.S.N., and Civil Engr. George A. McKay, U.S.N. Rear Admiral Stanford left July 16 for Honolulu, where he will inspect the new naval drydock now under course of construction at Pearl Harbor. Admiral Stanford will return to California in August.

The G.C.M. appointed to meet at Governors Island, N.Y., July 22 and 24, was for the trial of 1st Lieut. Howard K. Loughry, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on a charge growing out of his alleged failure to supervise personally the loading of a gun at Fort Greble, the breech lock of which blew out, causing the death of a corporal, and for the trial of Capt. Samuel W. Widdifield, 10th U.S. Inf., charged with a violation of the Army Regulations.

Mrs. Earle W. Tanner, wife of Captain Tanner, Pay Dept., U.S.A., entertained with a bridge luncheon July 17 in her home, 5728 Cates avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Covers were laid for ten. A large Japanese basket filled with pink and white carnations and ferns formed an artistic table centerpiece. The guests were Mesdames William C. McBride, Louis Brechemin, John A. Ocker-son, John A. Kress, Joseph Fuqua, George B. Davis, Frank Sliger, Gilliam and Mullen.

"Among the latest Army announcements," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "is the appointment of 1st Lieut. R. E. Beebe, 14th Inf., as an umpire in the maneuvers of the U.S. Army and National Guard, which are to take place in Connecticut and New York at an early date. Lieutenant Beebe is instructor at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and his many Burlington friends will be glad to learn of this additional recognition of his ability."

Major John K. Cree, U.S.A., retired, has recently purchased a small place on the Chester River, near Chestertown, on the eastern shore of Maryland. The locality is one of the most desirable in the state, with beautiful water views, good hunting and fishing, oysters and bathing, and promises to make an ideal home for a retired officer. The home which he has built for himself and family is now approaching completion, and they will soon take possession of it.

The body of Lieut. Solomon B. West, 16th U.S. Inf., who was frozen to death while on the trail from Nome to an outside station on Feb. 21, 1911, was brought to San Francisco, Cal., July 23, by the transport Sheridan. His home was at Concord, N.H., and the body was forwarded there. Lieutenant West was stationed at Fort Davis and was frozen to death five miles from Tishou while out in one of the severest blizzards ever known in Alaska. Mrs. Davenport, wife of a deputy United States marshal, for whom Lieutenant West was marking the trail, walked into Tishou through the snow and reported that Lieutenant West had been frozen. Deputy Marshal Davenport went out, found the body and brought it in.

A daughter, Elaine Blauvelt, was born to the wife of Lieut. Xavier F. Blauvelt, 7th U.S. Inf., July 22.

A son, George Matile Griswold, was born to the wife of Lieut. O. W. Griswold, 18th U.S. Inf., at Cranford, N.J., July 22, 1912.

Col. Edwin P. Andrus, U.S.A., has been granted a four months' leave of absence. It is understood that Colonel Andrus will take a trip abroad.

An absolute divorce was granted to Mrs. Henrietta Sands Anderson from Major Edward Anderson, 12th U.S. Cav., at Omaha, Neb., on July 23, 1912.

Herman Miller, sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., died at his home July 20, 1912, 925 Fortieth avenue, Fruitvale district, Oakland, Cal. He was retired eight years ago and had an excellent record, and was much esteemed by all who knew him. Funeral services were conducted by Fruitvale Lodge, F. and A.M., No. 336. Deceased was a member of Naval Commandery No. 19, K.T. of Vallejo, Cal.; Benicia Chapter, No. 7, R.A.M., of Benicia, Cal.; Fort Richardson Lodge, No. 320, F. and A.M., Jacksboro, Texas; Silver Gate Lodge, No. 30, O.E.S., of Benicia, Cal. Deceased was a native of Zurich, Switzerland, and was almost sixty-two years of age. He leaves a widow, who will continue to reside at their home, which they purchased immediately upon Sergeant Miller's retirement.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

The defeat of the rebels in Mexico seems only to have complicated the Mexican situation. Confidential reports received by the State Department indicate that there is now greater danger to life and property in Mexico than at any time since the deposing of Diaz. All of northern Mexico is being overrun with bandits, most of whose depredations thus far have been committed on property belonging to foreigners other than Americans, the leaders of the predatory bands evidently not desiring unnecessarily to offend this Government. Although the representatives of the Madero government are endeavoring to minimize the trouble, it is known at Washington that they are not coping with the situation. President Taft realizes that the sending of troops across the border will be fraught with serious consequences, and will go as far as possible in an effort to bring about a stable condition in Mexico without resort to intervention. It is evident that there may be a popular demand for this long before President Taft is willing to take the step. At the same time, if the Mexican bandits go so far as to offend the governments of other countries the President can hardly refuse to take an aggressive attitude. At any time the Monroe Doctrine may become involved, as it is understood that Germany is becoming impatient at the outrages that are being committed in Mexico against her citizens. It will be easier for the President to adjust the claims of American citizens against Mexico than to satisfy the demands of other governments. Unless there is an improvement in the situation more troops may be ordered to the Mexican border. At present there is no prospect of removal of the troops that are stationed on the border and in Texas.

In a strong belief that the United States has not done its duty toward its citizens in Mexico, U.S. Senator Albert B. Fall, of New Mexico, attracted much attention with his maiden speech in the Senate on July 22 when he described the outrages upon American citizens during the recent revolutionary uprisings. Coming from a border state Mr. Fall was particularly wrought up over what he denounced as the lethargy of this country in protecting its citizens, contrasting it with the promptness with which Germany had forced Mexico to pay \$100,000 for the murder of four German citizens and China had exacted an indemnity of three million pesos because of the killing of Chinese in Mexico. He believed that if the American people knew of the real conditions in Mexico all the United States troops on the border would not be able to restrain them from crossing the border and demanding proper treatment for Americans. He insisted that the newspaper accounts of outrages were not exaggerated; in fact, they erred on the side of moderation. American women had been outraged and men shot down, yet no protest has been made by the State Department. He did not mean to say we should threaten Mexico merely for a matter of dollars and cents, but he held that the honor of the country is wrapped up in the protection it affords to our citizens abroad. If an Army were necessary to protect only one American in Mexico he would march it there. Our prestige has been so damaged in Mexico by our feeble policy that we will not be able to regain it in fifty years. Because of the course of our State Department, Senator Fall said, the Mexican people have come to believe that this country is behind Madero. When he was fighting Diaz, who always protected Americans, Madero could get all the American arms and ammunition from across the border he needed, but when Orozco seeks to call Madero to account for alleged betrayal of Mexican interests, he suddenly finds that no arms and munitions can be got across the border. Particularly Mr. Fall protests against the position taken by the State Department that the claims of Americans should be presented for settlement to the Mexican courts. This course he called ill advised and as likely to invite rather than check further outrages on Americans. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, said that the United States is in a very ticklish position in respect to Mexico, and he believed it was better to seek to adjust matters diplomatically even with much delay than to adopt a course that might bring on war. He agreed that the policy of remitting American citizens to the courts of Mexico is wrong and that the State Department should deal directly with the Mexican government. He was opposed to invading Mexico with soldiers to protect American citizens or to collect damages, as he believed protection could be secured without going to those lengths. Mr. Fall's speech was made on a joint resolution (S.J. Res. 103), directing the Secretary of State to investigate claims of American citizens growing out of the insurrection in Mexico, to determine the amounts due, if any, and to press them for payment.

The condition of affairs in Mexico is indicated by the experiences of Charles Del. Hines, now vice president and general manager of the Southern Pacific of Mexico general manager of the Southern Pacific of Mexico and formerly of the 6th Infantry, and a major of Volunteers during the war with Spain. During an inspection trip over the railroad Major Hines was forced to go on railroad trains, steamboats, mules, hand car and finally a raft. The whole trip took eighteen days and it was an interesting one, if hard. The hardest part of the trip was 105 miles from Guadalajara to Tepic by mule back, covered in three days, and through the mountains all the way. At the San Pedro River the bridge had been burned by rebels some time before and the Major thought that he would have to swim the river. Some of the section men were on hand, however, and had built him a raft of railroad ties. They were undressed

and in the river when he stepped off the motor car, ready to pull him across the river. He was towed over and then rode on a pump car to the next bridge, which had also been burned. Here the men and the Major carried the handcar around the sand wash and in this way the next station was made, and from which place he was able to catch a train. Charles A. Dinsmore, in the Mexican-Pacific News, says: "A trip from Masatlan, Sinaloa, to El Paso is now a matter of exactly five days. Formerly it was done in two and one-half. Then it was done in a Pullman car—to-day it is in a caboose or box car for two days, a day coach one day—and then the sleeper, which looks and rides so good. Then, a soldier was unusual and to wonder about—now soldiers accompany all trains as far north as Empalme, and there is a garrison at every station. Speaking of the generous spirit in which the officials of this Mexican railroad have managed their business so as to do the utmost service to distressed Americans without regard to profit the News says: "These men know railroading; they have maintained movement during times when it seemed impossible; they have kept a telegraph wire clear nearly all the time; they have, collectively and singly, acted their parts as men."

THE PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, has returned from Sparta, Wis., where he went to observe the Provisional Regiment of Infantry, U.S.A., under Col. Robert N. Getty, and is full of enthusiasm regarding the regiment and its object lessons. General O'Ryan, who was accompanied by Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton and Cornelius Vanderbilt, of his staff, says that both he and his officers gained a wealth of practical, up to date information concerning numerous important military essentials. These included clothing and equipment and their weights, shoes, rations, sanitary matters, care of the feet, discipline, infantry and machine-gun fire, and many other details. The machine-gun fire at visible silhouette targets at 1,500 yards proved to be very unsatisfactory, and it can be said was a great disappointment to Army officers. There was only one per cent. of hits on the day of this firing. The infantry fire over an unknown distance and at targets concealed showed marked superiority over the machine-gun fire, the percentage of hits being seventy. General O'Ryan considers his stay with the Provisional Regiment gave him the most valuable insight into military matters he had ever had the opportunity of enjoying. He states that the Provisional Regiment was a model one in every respect, with perfect discipline, and that he cannot praise its officers and men too highly. Colonels Walton and Vanderbilt are equally enthusiastic. The utmost pains were taken to show the party every detail of interest or value, and for this purpose Major D. B. Devore, Gen. Staff, Major S. A. Cloman, 26th Inf., Capt. H. Dorey, 4th Inf., Capt. H. B. Fiske, 28th Inf., and Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf., were specially detailed. General O'Ryan and the officers with him are fully appreciative of the great courtesy extended, both militarily and socially. The General, in speaking of his visit, said: "The Provisional Regiment was the result of an effort to illustrate and try out progressive ideas of Infantry officers of the Army, for the most part officers on duty at the War College or with the General Staff, affecting the many details of correct organization, equipment, supply and tactical handling of an Infantry regiment at war strength. The companies of this regiment number 150 men each, and including the machine-gun company, mounted scouts and orderlies the regiment numbered approximately 1,800 men. It was organized from three regiments of Regular Infantry. It was an excellent opportunity to meet assembled at one place the best thought in the Army to-day on Infantry matters, and there with a war strength regiment organized, equipped and supplied in accordance with that thought and to illustrate its application, to study, inspect, discuss and analyze all phases of its make-up and efficiency. I regard the duty with this regiment as a most valuable experience, which should prove of direct value to the National Guard of this state. Memoranda are being prepared at division headquarters covering many of the details affecting this regiment, and these will be furnished our brigade and regimental commanders. Not the least pleasant part of this service was the extreme courtesy, consideration and assistance afforded by the officers of the General Staff and the officers serving with the regiment, who facilitated our observations and work in every possible manner."

A feature of the Provisional Regiment now in camp at Sparta, Wis., is the new large khaki canvas recreation tent, made on the plan of a circus tent, with twenty-foot center poles and side walls nine feet. The tent is in charge of the Provisional Regiment chaplain. The equipment consists of a field organ, moving picture machine, box of costumes for amateur theatricals, horizontal bars, mast trapeze, tool chest, reading and writing tables and other apparatus for the use of the enlisted men in the field. The tent is well lighted at night, and many soldiers do their writing there. Sunday services are held. Moving pictures are exhibited every evening by Chaplain Rice, assisted by Corporal Markowitz and Private Laundry. Volunteer performers appear during the intervals of the pictures. The entertainments are entirely free to all. It is the intention of Colonel Getty to add a modern electrical lighting plant next year.

THE NEW ARMY SHOE.

Recommending to athletes the ideas formed from experiments with Army footgear, the New York Sun in a long article describing these experiments, which is illustrated by X-ray photographs of the bones of the foot as affected by different forms of shoe, says:

"After many a weary and bitter struggle, during which investigating board succeeded investigating board, and shoe after shoe was tried in the long suffering soldier without much relief of his miseries, an Army board has now produced a shoe which it generally pronounced as the most satisfactory yet devised for the U.S. Army, and superior so far as is known to that in use in any other army. Should the report of the board be accepted, as is generally anticipated, and the shoe recommended made the official shoe of the Army, the American soldier will have a new experience in foot comfort, it is predicted. Indeed, it is believed that the leaven of shoe reform spread among the soldiers will have no inconsiderable influence upon the foot comfort of the general public. The defects of the present Service shoes in the Army are but slight indeed compared to those of the shoes worn by millions of Americans in civil life.

"It has been found that at the end of the first day's march of any body of troops from 2 to 30 per cent. of the total number of soldiers making the march are sure to suffer from foot injury. Usually about ten per cent. of the total are obliged to seek treatment at the hands of the surgeon, so aggravated are their injuries. Uncomfortable shoes also make a man as grouchy and ill

tempered as does bad or insufficient food. The annual maneuvers of the Militia of the United States always result in thousands of young men going home with raw and aching feet.

"The officers themselves and not the men who were to wear the shoes were the judges of the fit. Curiously enough, it was found that the shoe which the measurements indicated in each case was the one required was almost always complained of by the soldier as being too large. Thus a shoe which gave the foot bones an opportunity to resume their normal positions did not 'feel right.' The officers tested the fit by making sure that from one-half to two-thirds of an inch space remained between the end of the big toe and the toe of the shoe. This was done by compressing the cap of the shoe. The fit as to width was tested by the officer grasping the soldier's foot just over the instep, between thumb and finger, and drawing them together over the shoe. If the leather wrinkled under his hand the shoe was pronounced too large. If the leather seemed tense, the shoe was pronounced too narrow. The decisions of the officers were final, despite insistence of many soldiers that the shoes were too large.

"The marches began late in May and continued until nine hikes had been taken, on successive days, Sundays and Memorial Day excepted. The first day's march was eight miles, while the longest hike, that on the sixth day, was twenty-one miles. A total of 117½ miles was covered in the nine hikes. All the marches began in the morning, the commands starting from the fort and returning to it.

"Analysis of the results in connection with the three types of shoe worn disclosed the following:

"To each pair of garrison tan shoes worn there were 0.78 toe injuries (the most common form of foot injury from improper shoes).

"To each pair of marching shoes worn there were 0.52 toe injuries.

"To each pair of experimental shoes worn there were 0.42 toe injuries.

"Besides being convinced of the superiority of the experimental shoe, the members of the board concluded from these tests that the high proportion of incapacity for marching which has habitually afflicted all bodies of troops in marches in this country and others has been due largely not merely to improper shoes, but to shortage in supply of sizes and to ignorance, indifference and neglect upon the part of the company officers in the fitting of their men and in seeing that the soldiers in their commands took proper care of their feet, both in the way of precautionary measures and in treatment of injuries suffered. It has been demonstrated that men accustomed to ill fitting shoes bought in the general trade ask for shoes which are actually too small for their feet when they enter the military service.

"The board does not regard its shoe as perfect from a theoretical standpoint, but neither has it found the feet of the soldier class to be anatomically perfect. The attempt has been, with what the board considers fair success, to construct a shoe practically built up on the military foot type as observed by the board in its extensive investigations, and in addition to provide for such reasonable improvement in foot conditions as may fairly be expected gradually to occur in the average soldier."

PORTO RICO AND HAWAII FOREIGN SERVICE.

We noted in our issue of April 6 a favorable decision by the Court of Claims on April 1, 1912, in the test case of Capt. Nelson P. Vulte, U.S.M.C., in which the court held that officer entitled to ten per cent. increase as for foreign service for service in Porto Rico from June 27, 1908, to Nov. 9, 1909. It was hoped that by this decision the proper rate of pay for service in Porto Rico would be finally determined, but the Attorney General has appealed from the judgment of the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States; so the matter will remain unsettled until that tribunal has passed upon the question. The Supreme Court is about two years behind in its work on the regular call of the docket, but in view of the importance of this case it is hoped that it may be willing to advance it to an early hearing.

Although the test case was that of an officer of the Marine Corps on duty in Porto Rico, the principle involved is of much wider application. The same laws which give ten per cent. increase to officers for foreign service give twenty per cent. increase to enlisted men; so that the case affects the one as much as the other. Furthermore, in so far as foreign service pay is concerned, Hawaii is in the same situation as Porto Rico. The Marine Corps, as is well known, is governed by the Army pay statutes, so the case affects the Army as well as the Marine Corps. A favorable decision by the court of ultimate resort will therefore result in an increase of ten per cent. to the officers and twenty per cent. to the enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps who have served either in Porto Rico or Hawaii since May 11, 1908. Foreign service pay was actually paid down to July 1, 1906. From that date to May 11, 1908, it is not certain whether the present test case will apply, but it would seem at least arguable that it should. The case was argued in the Court of Claims and will be argued before the Supreme Court by Messrs. King and King for the claimant, and by Mr. Frederick De Courcy Faust, of the Department of Justice, for the United States.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 22, 1912.

Second Lieut. Lee H. Stewart, 21st Inf., who was appointed from civil life, reported at Jefferson Barracks, and is attached to the 15th Recruit Company for temporary duty. Capt. and Mrs. Peek were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes to tea on Sunday.

On Tuesday Col. Albert B. Kauffman, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Kauffman were guests of honor at a family dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Bryan, it being the eighty-fourth birthday anniversary of Colonel Kauffman. Other dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kauffman, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bryan, Captain Bryan's mother, and Col. and Mrs. Wood. Part of the evening concert program was rendered by the depot band under direction of Chief Mus. F. J. Weber, in front of Captain Bryan's quarters, complimentary to Colonel Kauffman. A reception followed the dinner, at which the following officers and ladies were present: Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Capt. James Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Lieut. and Mrs. Cole, Captain Houle, Colonel Straub, Lieut. and Mrs. Place, Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Miss Mellin, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieutenant Starkey.

Childs Howard, son of Major and Mrs. Howard, was operated upon at the post hospital on Tuesday for appendicitis and he is doing nicely.

The children of the Sunday school class were given an outing on Tuesday. The members of the class from St. Paul's Episcopal Church also attended. Rev. and Mrs. Gowenlock accompanying them. Wagons conveyed the little people and

their mothers to the picnic grounds near the old spring in the woods, where a roller coaster, and a croquet set had been put up for the enjoyment of the children. The party left the post at 10:30 o'clock a.m., and returned at 4 p.m. after a very pleasant outing.

Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes entertained Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Captain Wetherill and Lieutenant Starkey to tea on Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson entertained their house guests, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Huff and Master John Huff at luncheon at the Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis, on Wednesday. A motor trip through St. Louis followed.

The Misses Marie and Charlotte Pickett, of Cincinnati, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Laurell, of Ashland avenue, St. Louis, were entertained by Miss Katherine M. Weber on Thursday. Miss Marie Pickett took part in the grand music festival at Cincinnati in May, in which Schumann-Heink and other noted singers participated. The people of the garrison were given a rare treat on Thursday evening when Miss Pickett, accompanied by the band, rendered several vocal selections during the concert. Among the numbers that she sang was a song recently composed by our own Dr. John A. McAllister, dental surgeon, called "My Dream Girl," dedicated to his little daughter. A large audience showed its appreciation by the hearty applause given the singer.

Miss Ann Kress, daughter of Gen. John A. Kress, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Kress, of Vernon avenue, St. Louis, arrived on Friday and will be house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Peek for a week or ten days. An informal hop was given in the ball room of the Administration Building on Friday night by the officers and ladies of the garrison. Music was furnished by the orchestra under the direction of Mr. Weber. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Peek, Miss Kress, Captain Hanson, Captain Houle, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Place, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. Peterson and Lieutenant Starkey.

Lieut. and Mrs. Peterson entertained at dinner on Friday for Captain Houle, Mrs. Place, and Lieut. and Mrs. F. O. Miller. Capt. and Mrs. Peek had as guests to tea on Friday Miss Kress, Lieutenant Starkey and Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes.

Col. and Mrs. Kauffman spent several days last week as guests of their daughter, Mrs. Bryan, and Captain Bryan. Capt. and Mrs. Bryan spent Friday as guests of Col. and Mrs. Kauffman at their home in Webster Groves. Col. and Mrs. Kauffman were dinner guests of their daughter, Mrs. Taylor, and Lieutenant Taylor on Wednesday.

Miss Helen Bryan and Miss Neely Rose took tea with Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor on Friday. Little Miss Rose is the house guest of her aunt, Mrs. Holmes, and Lieutenant Holmes during the summer.

Roller skating was enjoyed in the old mess hall building on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Moving picture shows were given there on Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings. On Saturday and Sunday evenings Pvt. Stanley C. Wallace, of the band, furnished appropriate music. The Sunday school held its last meeting of the summer on Sunday. The class will reopen on Oct. 1.

The 27th Recruit Company baseball team defeated the 23d Company team in a game Saturday with a score of 8 to 5. The pitching of Pvt. Herman Chalk, of the winning team, was a feature of the game. On Sunday the post team was victorious in a game with the Lieberman Brothers Tailoring team on the Jefferson Barracks diamond, with a score of 3 to 2. The base stealing of Private Wagner, of the Hospital Corps team, and the fielding of Privates Jackson and Diel, of the same team, were features of the game. The Hospital Corps team lost to the 18th Company team in Friday's game, the score being 8 to 7. Sgt. John D. Stratton, 27th Recruit Company, who has been in the post hospital suffering from a sprained ankle, has returned to duty with his company. Sergeant Stratton is a member of the 27th Company baseball team and injured his ankle in a game on the Jefferson Barracks diamond on July 8.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., July 23, 1912.

Livingston Avenue Troop, Boy Scouts of America, from the Livingston Avenue Baptist Church, New Brunswick, N.J., broke camp a few days ago to return home after having a fine outing on Plum Island, nearby. Rev. Paul Hayne, Scoutmaster and pastor of the church, was in command of the twenty scouts, assisted by Assemblyman A. E. Stretwolf, Jr., and Hamill Chamberlin. The motto of the scouts is "Be Prepared." Honors are given for every useful art that a scout may master, and they are taught seamanship, photography, swimming, boating, cycling, first aid to injured, carpentry, cooking, wireless, signaling and marksmanship. Through the courtesy of Colonel Bartlett, Captain Gregg and Chaplain Yates, the boys were much interested in visiting all the points of interest in our Army post, and were congratulated upon their soldierly appearance in their khaki uniforms.

Col. and Mrs. Bartlett have as house guests their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett, and grandchild, of San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. Alexander Walton, Jr., who has been visiting them, left for her home in San Antonio.

The bowling party given last Friday evening by Col. and Mrs. Bartlett was a jolly occasion for their guests, Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, Capt. and Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Moody, Lieut. and Mrs. McCleary, Lieutenant Greig, Miss Booton, Mr. Morris Barroll, Mrs. Fleming and Lieutenant Goodier. Mrs. Miller and Miss Miller, mother and sister of Mrs. Bartlett, who have been visiting her, returned to their home in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Tasker is entertaining her mother and sisters, Mrs. Berry and the Misses Berry, of Washington. Captain Tasker, M.C., left July 21, for Mount Gretna Camp.

Lieut. and Mrs. Booton have returned from their honeymoon, spent down the Jersey seacoast. They have as house guests this week Mr. and Mrs. Vermilye, of New York, father and mother of the bride, and Miss Booton, sister of the groom. Chaplain Yates has visiting him Mr. Reese, of Baltimore. Lieutenant McCleary spent a part of this week in Washington. Mrs. Rand has been visiting in Brooklyn Capt. and Mrs. James T. Booton, Capt. and Mrs. F. Cassad and family have arrived and settled for the second time for station here.

Mrs. Greig won the prize offered by the Ladies' Bridge Club last Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Boorman, of New York, spent the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Lucian Moody.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Banks, Mass., July 20, 1912.

Mrs. Walton Goodwin and Miss Catherine Goodwin, of Washington, D.C., are guests of Col. and Mrs. Walke at Fort Strong. Col. and Mrs. Ridgway gave a supper party at Fort Andrews on Saturday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Willett. Captain Long and Lieutenant Gallup left Fort Strong last week for the Artillery District of Narragansett as instructors of the Militia of Rhode Island.

Mrs. Kunnecke is visiting her son, Chaplain Kunnecke, at Fort Strong. Sunday Colonel Lombard, M.V.M., and Captain Reader were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Walke. Mrs. and Miss Walke entertained at a charming bridge luncheon on Tuesday for Mrs. Maurice B. Willett, the other guests being Messadams Oliver, Ridgway, Sievers, Gallup, Hawes and Lyon; Mrs. Willett and Mrs. Hawes won silk stockings.

Miss Isabelle Chapman, of Baltimore, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Rowe, at Fort Andrews. Major Gordon G. Heiner, I.G. Dept., is making the annual inspection of the district. Lieutenant Lyon left last week for his home in Newark, N.J. Mrs. Lyon is spending the summer with her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, at Fort Andrews. Miss Rebecca Harry, of New Orleans, is the guest of her cousin, Mr. Guy B. Laurason. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, of Annapolis, Md., were guests last week of their daughter, Mrs. Lyon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Maurice B. Willett left on Tuesday for Bryan, Ohio, to visit Lieutenant Willett's father and mother; later they will go on to their new station, Fort Rosecrans, Cal. Miss Jewell, of San Francisco, is spending several weeks with her brother, Captain Jewell, at Fort Banks.

Col. and Mrs. Ridgway entertained at dinner Tuesday for

Colonel Smythe, M.V.M., Major Fullerton, M.V.M., and Capt. Russell F. Reader. Matt Ridgway left Fort Andrews on Friday for New York. Mrs. Bender, mother of Lieutenant Bender, is spending a month or two with Lieut. and Mrs. Bender at Fort Andrews. Mrs. and Miss Harris, mother and sister of Mrs. Douglas, are visiting her for the summer.

Col. and Mrs. Ridgway gave a supper on Monday for Miss Walke, Mrs. Lyon, Major Fullerton and Dr. McKnight. Four companies of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery Corps, commanded by Colonel Lombard and Major Fullerton, are holding their annual encampment at Fort Andrews. Dr. McKnight entertained at dinner Friday night for Colonel Lombard and Dr. Penhallow.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., July 22, 1912.

There were several automobile parties over at the Beaver Tail Lighthouse to see the departing naval vessels. Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, U.S.N., Mrs. and Miss Mason are among those registered at the Bay View Hotel. Mrs. Conger and Miss Harriet Conger are at the Tenant Cottage. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Marshall returned from California and they have opened their attractive new home beyond the Golf and Country Club.

Gen. and Mrs. Isaac De Russey are occupying their old quarters in the Gardner House. Jamestown has the distinction of entertaining fifteen rear admirals and three brigadier generals this year.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. JULY 25, 1912, WAR DEPT.
Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney, Major Edward P. O'Hern and Major William A. Phillips, O.D., to New York city, attend a meeting at Army Building in that city July 30, 1912, of Joint Army and Navy Board on Smokeless Powder.

Capt. Herbert O. Williams, O.S., Aug. 1, to New York city and report to purchasing commissary temporary duty as assistant in his office.

Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, Q.M., now at Sparta, Wis., will take charge of automobile trucks of Q.M. Dept. that place and will observe operation and make report thereon. Captain Hegeman will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty in charge of automobile trucks ordered from Sparta for use at the maneuvers; will observe operation of trucks and make report thereon.

First Lieut. Russell V. Venable, 22d Inf., recruiting officer, upon relief from Atlanta, Ga., to Fort Blount, N.Y.

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 39, Feb. 15, 1912, War D., as relieves Capt. Fox Conner, Field Art., from his present duties Sept. 11, is amended so as to relieve Captain Conner Oct. 1, 1912.

Major Daniel J. Carr, S.O., Aug. 1 to Alaska for the purpose of inspecting officers and lines along the Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph system from Seattle to Seward and such offices as may be deemed necessary on the first section between Valdez and Paxson. Capt. William M. Goodale, paymaster, will take charge of the office of Major Carr during his absence.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. James M. Hobson, Jr., 21st Inf., Jan. 30, extended to Aug. 24.

ASSIGNMENTS OF NEW LIEUTENANTS.

The following assignments have been made of the graduates of the U.S. Military Academy, Class of 1912:

1st Cav., G. McC. Chase; 2d Cav., O. E. Schultz, J. S. Mooney; 3d Cav., H. M. Rayner; 4th Cav., H. A. Flint, W. Nalle; 5th Cav., W. H. W. Youngs; 6th Cav., P. L. Thomas; 7th Cav., R. F. Hyatt, S. M. Walsley; 8th Cav., R. M. Littlejohn, Isaac Spaulding; 9th Cav., S. V. Bingham, H. W. Harms; 10th Cav., John E. Lewis, T. Deuel, Jr.; 11th Cav., H. L. Flynn; 12th Cav., G. Gosner; 13th Cav., J. D. Kelly; 14th Cav., B. Q. Jones, J. T. McLane.

1st Field Art., R. L. Maxwell; 2d Field Art., J. A. Gillespie; 3d Field Art., C. J. Browne; 4th Field Art., R. E. Anderson; 5th Field Art., J. N. Hanser, K. C. Greenwald; 6th Field Art., W. M. Bailey.
1st Inf., M. W. Robertson, J. H. Hincin, Jr.; 2d Inf., A. K. Holthaus; 3d Inf., J. N. Smith, Jr., W. G. Kilner; 4th Inf., T. J. Hayes, A. E. Brown; 5th Inf., G. LeR. Brown; 6th Inf., E. B. Hochwalt; 7th Inf., O. C. Drake; 8th Inf., D. A. Fecht, W. H. Hobson; 9th Inf., W. H. Wilbur, H. J. Maloney, F. C. Sibert; 10th Inf., W. J. Morrissey; 11th Inf., M. W. Sullivan, S. J. Chamberlain; 12th Inf., T. W. Martin; 13th Inf., G. H. Cook, A. V. Arnold; 14th Inf., D. J. Johnson, W. H. Halslip, W. H. Walker, B. F. Delamater, Jr.; 15th Inf., W. G. Weaver; 16th Inf., E. T. Snow, J. E. McDonald, F. V. Schneider, F. J. Riley; 17th Inf., R. O. Holliday, C. F. Dick; 18th Inf., William Dean H. L. Whiteside; 19th Inf., B. C. Rose; 20th Inf., R. E. Patterson; 21st Inf., M. F. Harmon, Jr.; 22nd Inf., W. J. Morrissey, H. C. McLean; 23rd Inf., H. S. Gorrell, B. D. Edwards, C. N. Sawyer, H. O. Barton.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 23, 1912.

Appointments in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

To be second lieutenants: Shepler W. Fitzgerald and Alden G. Strong.

Infantry Arm.

Harold H. Taintor to be second lieutenant.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants: Robert Burns, Jr., Charles D. Center, Sanders L. Christian, William R. Davidson, John C. Dodds, Ernest N. Dolman, William A. Downes, Meyer M. Eckert, William E. Fitch, William Fuller, Charles L. Gandy, Preston M. Hickley, William H. Honor, Harry N. Kern, George P. Lingenfelter, George E. Potter, Charles D. Ricker, James H. Ulrich, Homer S. Warren, Frederic N. Wilson and Simon J. Young.

Medical Corps.

First Lieut. Luther R. Pount to be first lieutenant.

Lloyd Le Roy Krebs to be a major.

Promotions in the Army.

Cavalry Arm.

Major Guy Carleton to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Matthew C. Butler, Jr., to be major.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Virginia E. Clark to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Thomas I. Steere to be first lieutenant.

G.O. 21, JULY 15, 1912, WAR DEPT.

This order, relating to (1) efficiency reports and (2) Coast Artillery School regulations, appeared in our issue of July 30, on page 1461.

G.O. 12, JULY 8, 1912, CENTRAL DIVISION.

I. First Lieut. William Lay Patterson, 18th Inf., having reported in person this date, is announced as side-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, U.S.A.

II. First Lieut. William Lay Patterson, 18th Inf., side-de-camp, in addition to his other duties, is designated inspector of small-arms practice of the division, relieving Col. William A. Simpson, A.G.

III. Gives instructions relative to making the report of the escape of prisoners required by G.O. 179, War D., 1910.

IV. Gives instructions for the physical examinations and tests required by G.O. 148, War D., July 30, 1910, for officers within the geographical limits of this division.

V. The issue of the extra service saddle cloth provided for by Par. VIII, G.O. 19, c.s., War D., will be limited to officers below the grade of major whose duties require them to be mounted—indorsement the A.G.O., July 1, 1912.

G.O. 44, JUNE 7, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

I. 1. The officers of the depot quartermaster and water transport quartermaster in Manila will be consolidated July 1, 1912, and the business of both offices will thereafter be carried on under the direction of the depot quartermaster.

2. G.O. 82, these headquarters, Nov. 7, 1911, as amended by G.O. 41, Phil. Div., May 21, 1912, is further amended by substituting the words "depot quartermaster" for the words "water transport quartermaster" wherever they appear in that order, the change to be effective July 1, 1912.

II. Pursuant to instructions contained in 13th indorsement from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, dated May 2, 1912, the color of the eyes of recruits is no longer required to be recorded by number as provided in Par. IV, Cir. No. 11, H.Q.A., A.G.O., 1891.

By command of Major General Bell:

W. D. BEACH, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. John R. Procter, G.S., will proceed about July 20, 1912, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for purpose of witnessing service target practice in the Artillery District of New London. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. John R. Procter, G.S., will proceed about Aug. 5, 1912, to the following Artillery districts in the order named for the purpose of witnessing service target practice: New London, Portland, Boston, New London. (July 19, War D.)

Par. 15, S.O. 161, July 10, 1912, War D., relating to Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, G.S., is revoked. The name of Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, G.S., is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect July 19, 1912. Captain Merrill is assigned to the 4th Field Artillery, to take effect July 20, 1912, and upon his relief from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps will join that regiment. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. Paul B. Malone, G.S., now on leave at Ocean City, Md., will proceed at the proper time to Governors Island, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 8 for duty pertaining to the maneuvers to be held in Connecticut Aug. 10 to 19, 1912. (July 23, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major James H. Frier, I.G., due to arrive in this division about June 6, 1912, will report to the inspector general of the division for duty in his office, with station in Manila. (June 12, Phil. Div.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Major Thomas B. Lamoreux, Q.M., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (July 13, War D.)

In addition to his other duties, Major Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M., is detailed constructing Q.M. at Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (June 11, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Chase Doster, Q.M., will be relieved from duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Manila, effective on date of sailing, and will proceed to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as quartermaster, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao. (June 10, Phil. Div.)

Leave for two months, when his services can be spared, is granted Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, D.Q.M.G. (July 19, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William T. Youart (appointed July 16, 1912, from sergeant, 14th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Greble, R.I., will be sent to the general depot, Q.M. Dept., Philadelphia, for purpose of receiving instructions in duties of Q.M. Dept. (July 19, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel T. Robertson will be relieved duty office of Q.M., Fort Santiago, Manila, and sent on June 20, 1912, to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty. (June 5, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert W. Lindenstruth will be relieved duty at Camp Wallace, Union, upon abandonment of that post, and will be sent to Manila, Fort Santiago, for duty. (June 5, Phil. Div.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. HENRY G. SHARPE, C.G.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, S.D., Seattle, Wash., will proceed to Centralia, and Moenano, Wash., on duty in connection with maneuver campaign. (July 5, D. Columbia.)

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, S.D., is detailed chief commissary, Maneuver Division. (July 5, D. Columbia.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Denard L. Parsons, Fort Casey, Wash., will proceed to Centralia, Wash., not later than July 16, 1912, reporting upon arrival to Capt. George McD. Weeks, S.D., for temporary duty during the maneuver campaign. (July 9, D. Columbia.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 92, c.s., these headquarters, as relates to Post Coms. Sergt. Paul Eckhart, Fort Sheridan, Ill., is revoked. (July 2, C. Div.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Frank A. Kidwell, now at Spokane, Wash., having expressed a desire to relinquish unexpired portion of his furlough about Aug. 1, will be sent to Fort Ward, Wash., for duty. (July 19, War D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Jules P. Edmunds, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 23, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

Major Cosam J. Bartlett, M.C., and two enlisted men, Hospital Corps, will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for field service during the maneuver campaign. (July 5, D. Columbia.)

Leave for two months, about Aug. 6, 1912, is granted Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C. (July 18, War D.)

Leave for two months, fifteen days, about Sept. 15, 1912, is granted Major Reuben B. Miller, M.C. (July 18, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered: Major Frank T. Woodbury from duty at Fort Screven, Ga., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty; Major Christopher C. Collins from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., to Fort Screven, Ga., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. Samuel J. Morris, M.C., is transferred from the division hospital, this city, to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment, and will proceed on transport Sherman June 15, 1912. (June 12, Phil. Div.)

Par. 1, S.O. 130, these headquarters, June 1, 1912, relating to Major William M. Roberts, M.C., is revoked. Major Roberts is relieved further duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, and will proceed to Manila division hospital for duty. (June 11, Phil. Div.)

Capt. John L. Shepard, M.C., is relieved duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and will report to Manila division hospital for duty, relieving Major Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., who will then proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (June 11, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Henry C. Coburn, Jr., M.C., and 1st Lieut. Samuel H. Leslie, D.S., will proceed about June 20, 1912, to Tientsin, China, China Expedition, for temporary duty. (June 4, Phil. Div.)

Capt. John B. Huggins, M.C., will proceed about June 20, 1912, to Tientsin, China (China Expedition), for temporary duty, relieving Capt. Samuel M. De Loffre, M.C., who will then proceed to Manila division hospital for duty. Upon arrival in Manila Captain De Loffre will be relieved duty Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (June 10, Phil. Div.)

The following changes of stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered:

Capt. Samuel J. Morris, M.C., from Camp Downes, Layte, to the division hospital, Manila, relieving Capt. Craig E. Snyder, M.C., who will proceed to Agaña Barracks, Jolo, relieving 1st Lieut. Leon C. Garcia, M.C., who will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas.

Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., from Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

Capt. Paul L. Freeman, M.C., from Warwick Barracks, Cebu, to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, relieving 1st Lieut. Joseph Casper, M.C., who will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island.

First Lieut. Val E. Miltnerberger, M.E.C., from Davao, Mindanao, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

First Lieut. Waldemar A. Christensen, M.E.C., from Cotabato, Mindanao, to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan.

First Lieut. Edwin B. Mayne, M.E.C., from Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Davao, Mindanao.

First Lieut. Robert T. Oliver, D.S., from division hospital, Manila, to Camp McGrath, Batangas, relieving 1st Lieut.

John R. Ames, D.S., who will proceed to Manila for duty at division hospital.

The leave granted Capt. Frederick S. Macy, M.C., is extended one month. (July 19, War D.)

Leave for two months, upon his relief from duty with the Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is granted 1st Lieut. Howard Clarke, M.C. (July 20, War D.)

Major Powell C. Fauntleroy and Capt. Arthur C. Christie, M.C., are detailed as members of the board of officers appointed by Par. 27, S.O. 121, May 24, 1911, War D., to conduct the examination of candidates for appointment as Army paymaster's clerk, vice Major Charles E. Reynolds and Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., hereby relieved as members of the board. (July 20, War D.)

Leave for fifteen days, on completion of the duty assigned him by Par. 2, S.O. 154, W. Div., July 2, 1912, is granted Major Willard F. Truby, M.C. (July 11, W. Div.)

Leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days and to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Harold W. Jones, M.C., to take effect about Aug. 1, 1912. (July 19, War D.)

Majors Eugene R. Whitmore and David Baker, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to the joint camp of instruction near Columbus, Miss., Aug. 6 to Aug. 16, 1912, for duty as inspectors of the Sanitary Troops of the Militia. (July 17, E. Div.)

Major Irving W. Rand and Capt. William M. Smart, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to the joint camp of instruction at Bolivar Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., Aug. 14 to Aug. 28, 1912, for duty as inspectors of the Sanitary Troops of the Militia. (July 17, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Frank N. Chilton, M.C., now on duty at the camp of instruction at Mt. Gretna, Pa., will report to C.O. of Battery E, 3d Field Art., to accompany battery on its march to the joint camp of instruction at Bolivar Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W. Va. (July 17, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Frederick H. Foucar, M.C., will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., so as to arrive not later than Aug. 9, 1912, to accompany troops ordered to the joint camp of instruction at Bolivar Heights, near Harpers Ferry, W. Va. (July 17, E. Div.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Col. William Stephenson, M.C. (July 18, E. Div.)

Major Patrick H. McAndrews, M.C., Fort Terry, N.Y., will proceed to Hawleyville, Conn., and report on Aug. 8 to the C.O., 5th Inf., for duty during the maneuver campaign. (July 16, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Lauren S. Eckels, M.C., Fort McKinley, Maine, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Aug. 5 for duty with the 5th Infantry during the maneuver campaign. (July 16, E. Div.)

Capt. Ferdinand Schmitter, M.C., Fort Greble, R.I., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty with the 10th Cavalry during the maneuver campaign. (July 16, E. Div.)

Major Robert U. Patterson, M.C., will proceed at once to these headquarters, for temporary duty in connection with the Connecticut maneuver campaign, Aug. 10-19, 1912. (July 22, E. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William E. Hall, M.C., is extended one month and twenty days. (July 24, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 162, these headquarters, July 16, 1912, as assigns 1st Lieut. William L. Sheep, M.C., to the 10th U.S. Cavalry for field service, is revoked. (July 19, E. Div.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. George B. Jones, M.R.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed in Par. 32, S.O. 153, War D., June 29, 1912, vice Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., hereby relieved as a member of the board. (July 20, War D.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Sept. 15, 1912, is granted Capt. Armin Mueller, M.C. (July 23, War D.)

First Lieut. Sidney L. Chappell, M.R.C., Fort Totten, N.Y., will proceed to Derby, Conn., and report to C.O., 10th Cavalry, for duty with the regiment during the maneuver campaign. (July 16, E. Div.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Acting Dental Surg. Mortimer Sanderson from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect about Aug. 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Tignor, D.S., who will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (July 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward P. R. Ryan, D.S., from Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to division hospital, Manila. (June 4, Phil. Div.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. William E. Heywood, H.C., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 20, War D.)

When the services of Sergt. 1st Class Herman W. Riess, H.C., are no longer required at Fort McHenry, Md., he will be sent to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. Upon arrival of Sergt. 1st Class Riess at Fort Wayne, Sergt. 1st Class James Sweeney, H.C., will be returned to recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (July 19, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class George H. Paul, H.C., now at the division hospital, Manila, awaiting assignment, will be sent to Margosatubig, Mindanao, for duty. (June 11, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Ivan N. Karlson, H.C., will be relieved duty at Margosatubig, Mindanao, and sent to Manila division hospital for duty, to await sailing of transport for United States. Upon arrival he will report to recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (June 11, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class Robert Burg, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 22, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur Neville, H.C., now at the division hospital, Manila, awaiting assignment, will be sent to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Samuel Smelley, H.C., who will then be sent to Manila for duty. (June 8, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. 1st Class George C. Van Sickle, H.C., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will be sent to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (July 15, W. Div.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. H. S. Wallace, Assistant Paymaster General. (July 13, W. Div.)

Capt. C. W. Castle, Paymr., is relieved from detail in the Pay Department July 30, 1912, and is assigned to the 11th Infantry, vice Capt. W. P. Kitts, 11th Inf., detailed to Pay Department. (July 13, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Major William Kelly, C.E., about June 20, 1912. (June 10, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Paul S. Bond, C.E., will proceed to Leavenworth for duty until such time as it shall be necessary for him to comply with requirements of Par. 24, S.O. 153, June 29, 1912, War D. (July 20, War D.)

Capt. W. Goff Caples, C.E., will proceed to Sparta, Wis., and report for temporary duty with the Provisional Regiment of Infantry pertaining to the test of trenching tools. (July 18, War D.)

Leave for one month, from Aug. 24, 1912, is granted Capt. George B. Pillsbury, C.E. (July 18, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Col. J. Walker Benét, O.D., will proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., for the purpose of proof-firing 12-inch mortar carriages. (July 19, War D.)

The following ordnance sergeants are relieved duty at their present stations and will report as indicated for duty: Ernest Mann, Camp Downes, Leyte, to Camp Connell, Samar; Walter H. Woods, Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island (as soon as his services can be spared at Camp Jossman); Lewis N. Prentice, Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, to Camp Eldridge, Laguna; Alexander Cunningham, Warwick Barracks, Cebu, to Manila ordnance depot; John L. Rich, Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Fort Wint, Grande Island. (June 10, Phil. Div.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES ALLEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Holland Rubottom, S.C., will proceed to Batley, Colo., for duty as inspector-instructor of the Signal Corps, Militia of Colorado, during its camp from July 13 to 21, 1912, inclusive. (July 8, C. Div.)

Master Signal Electr. Leon E. Harper and 1st Class Sergt. Max H. Faust, S.C., Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (July 19, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Herbert B. Smith, S.C., Fort Lawton,

Wash., will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Army Service Schools for duty with Field Co. D, Sig. Corps. (July 19, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Magnus Nordquist, Co. F, S.C., this city, will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty as wireless operator in charge of the district signal station at that post, relieving 1st Class Sergt. Carl V. Snow, Co. F, S.C., who will then be sent to Manila on transport Warren for duty as wireless operator, relieving Corp. Edward W. White, Co. F, S.C., who will then report to his company commander for duty. (June 13, Phil. Div.)

The following promotions and appointments in the Signal Corps are announced: To be corporals: First Class Prys. Thomas L. Rogers, Leroy Claypool and James N. Cannon, to date July 16, 1912. The following non-commissioned officers having re-enlisted in the Signal Corps on the dates set after their respective names, in each case the date following that of discharge, the continuance of their warrants from the dates of their re-enlistment, is announced: First Class Sergt. Lee Murphy, June 25, 1912; 1st Class Sergt. Oscar P. Engstrom, July 14, 1912; Sergt. John M. Wattles, June 22, 1912; Corp. Marvin C. Williams, June 23, 1912.

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. FRANK WEST.

Leave for three months, about Aug. 1, granted Vets. W. V. Lusk, 2d Cav. (July 8, C. Div.)

Squadron Sergt. Major John J. Kelly, 2d Cav., upon receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 19, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. EDGAR Z. STEEVER.

Major Thomas B. Dugan, 4th Cav., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army War College and will report to Washington at the proper time and report about Aug. 15, 1912. (July 22, War D.)

Second Lieut. Phillip J. Kieffer, 4th Cav., was on July 8 appointed squadron quartermaster and commissary of the 2d Squadron, 4th Cavalry.

The transfer of the following officers of the 4th Cavalry was announced on July 2: First Lieut. J. V. Kuznik from Troop I to unassigned, 1st Lieut. L. W. Prunty from Troop G to Troop I.

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE K. HUNTER.

Second Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlin, 7th Cav., now at Sampaio, Tayabas, will proceed by first available transportation to Manila, preparatory to his being relieved from survey duty in compliance with Par. 3, S.O. 130, these headquarters, June 1, 1912. (June 11, Phil. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav., is extended to Dec. 4, 1912. (July 23, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—EBEN SWIFT.

Upon departure of the troops of the 8th Cavalry from Camagui, Batangas, Col. Eben Swift, 8th Cav., will proceed to Augur Barracks, Jolo, for station at the headquarters of his regiment. (June 8, Phil. Div.)

Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., detailed as acting inspector general, is relieved from duty in this division, to take effect on date of sailing, and will proceed by first available transport to San Francisco, and thence to Chicago for duty. (June 4, Phil. Div.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES PARKER.

Leave to and including Aug. 1, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Chester P. Mills, 11th Cav. (July 19, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. Thomas M. Corcoran, 13th Cav., will proceed to Ludington, Mich., for duty in connection with the camp of instruction to be held at that place. (July 2, C. Div.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. FREDERICK W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Kyo Rucker, 14th Cav., from leave, will report to A.G. of the department for temporary duty or completion of which he will join his station. (July 6, D.T.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. JOSEPH GARRARD.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas DeW. Milling, 15th Cav. (July 22, War D.)

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 1st Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 15th Cav. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav., will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and report to Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt for duty in connection with the maneuver camp to be held at Sparta, Wis. (July 8, C. Div.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav. (July 23, War D.)

CAVALRY UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, Cav., at his own request is relieved from duty at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, to take effect Sept. 1, 1912. (July 23, War D.)

CAVALRY DETACHED.

The name of 1st Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, Cav., is removed from the list of detached officers, to take effect Aug. 31, and he is assigned to the 9th Cavalry. (July 23, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Capt. Ernest S. Wheeler, 4th Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department. (July 20, War D.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Albert Gilmor, 4th Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers. (July 23, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. GRANGER ADAMS.

Sergt. Francis E. Barrett, Battery F, 5th Field Art., is relieved from further duty with the Militia of New Hampshire, and is detailed to duty in connection with Battery B, Field Artillery, Militia of Massachusetts. (July 22, War D.)

First Lieut. John C. Maul, 5th Field Art., will proceed to Dallas, Texas, and accompany Battery A, Texas Field Artillery, as inspector-instructor on a practice march beginning July 14, 1912. (July 8, C. Div.)

The name of 1st Lieut. George H. Paine, 5th Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect July 24, 1912, and the name of 1st Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, Field Art., is removed therefrom, to take effect July 23, 1912. Lieutenant Gruber is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, to take effect July 24, 1912. (July 23, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment to the company specified after his name and is placed on the unassigned list: Capt. Jacob E. Wyke, 10th Co.; Capt. James P. Robinson, General Staff, 136th Co. (July 22, War D.)

Leave for three months, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. Howard S. Miller, C.A.C. (July 22, War D.)

Leave for three months, about Aug. 1, 1912, is granted Lieut. Col. Gustave W. S. Stevens, C.A.C. (July 22, War D.)

So much of Par. 39, S.O. 79, April 8, 1912, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, C.A.C., to report in person on Aug. 22, 1912, to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., is amended so as to direct that officer to report in person to the commandant of that school on Dec. 31, 1912. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. William A. Covington, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore., will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for temporary duty pertaining to the maneuver campaign. (July 5, D. Columbia.)

Second Lieut. John H. Birdsell, C.A.C., Fort Columbia, and Arthur W. Ford, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, will proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., for temporary duty during the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises to be held in that district. (July 9, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Owen G. Collins, C.A.C., is transferred from the 165th Co. to the 135th Co. and will join company to which transferred upon the expiration of the leave granted him. (July 18, War D.)

Leave for one month, about July 22, 1912, is granted Capt. Albert L. Rhoades, C.A.C. (July 18, C.A.C.)

Major Joseph F. Tracy, C.A.C., is designated as umpire of Coast Artillery target practice in the Eastern Division. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., will proceed about July 24, 1912, to Fort Williams, Maine, for the purpose of observing the coast defense exercises at that post. (July 19, War D.)

Major Marcellus G. Spinks, C.A.C., upon completion of the

joint maneuvers now being held at Fort Williams, Maine, will proceed to Fort Andrews, Mass., thence to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for purpose of observing the coast defense exercises to be held at those posts, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (July 20, War D.)

Capt. William A. Covington, C.A.C., detailed for duty in the Signal Corps, is relieved from duty at his present station, upon completion of his duties pertaining to maneuvers in Department of the Columbia, and will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (July 20, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Aug. 28, 1912, is granted Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C. (July 22, War D.)

The following sergeants major, junior grade, C.A.C., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: William E. Corley, Fort Casey, Wash., to Fort Rosecrans, Cal.; Charles C. Quigley, Fort Ruger, H.T., to Fort Barry, Cal.; John E. McNeill, Fort Rosecrans, Cal., to Fort Ruger, H.T.; Gregory McCarthy, Fort Barry, Cal., to Fort Casey, Wash. (July 22, War D.)

The following sergeants major, junior grade, C.A.C., will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: John A. Patterson, Fort Greble, R.I., to Fort Dade, Fla.; Rufus H. Morris, Fort Dade, Fla., to Fort Greble, R.I. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. Lynn S. Edwards, C.A.C., Fort Du Pont, Del., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (July 19, E. Div.)

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. George D. Riley, C.A.C. (July 19, E. Div.)

Sergt. Guy R. Wood, 114th Co., C.A.C., is transferred as sergeant to Co. I, 5th Infantry, and detailed for duty as sergeant-instructor of the Coast Artillery Reserves of Maine, effective Aug. 1, 1912, vice Sergt. Volle Dorsey, Co. I, 5th Inf., who is relieved and transferred as a private to the 114th Co., C.A.C., effective the same date. (July 17, E. Div.)

The name of 1st Lieut. Henry W. T. Eglin, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Sept. 1, and the name of 1st Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, Cav., is removed therefrom, to take effect Aug. 31. Lieutenant Cathro is assigned to the 9th Cavalry, and upon his relief from duty at the University of Idaho will join that regiment. (July 23, War D.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 148, June 24, 1912, War D., as directs Capt. James B. Taylor, C.A.C., to report at Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 28, 1912, is amended so as to direct Captain Taylor to report Aug. 1, 1912. (July 23, War D.)

Electr. Sergt. 2d Class Victor C. Shank, C.A.C. (appointed July 1, 1912, from corporal, 65th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred as electrician sergeant, second class, to the Coast Artillery School Detachment, that post. (July 23, War D.)

Leave from about July 21, 1912, to Aug. 28, 1912, is granted Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C. (July 19, C.A.C.)

First Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, jr., C.A.C., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty in connection with the Connecticut Maneuver Campaign. (July 18, E. Div.)

Major James M. Williams, C.A.C., having reported on July 14, 1912, is announced as librarian, Coast Artillery School, and as editor, Journal of the United States Artillery. (G.O. 13, July 23, C.A.S.)

Leave from July 23, to and including Aug. 31, 1912, is granted Major William Chamberlaine, C.A.C. (July 23, C.A.C.)

So much of Par. 26, S.O. 85, April 10, 1912, War D., as directs Col. Henry C. Davis, C.A.C., to report to the president of the Army War College, Washington, about Aug. 15, 1912, is amended so as to direct Colonel Davis to report to the president of the College about Aug. 1, 1912. (July 24, War D.)

Master Gun. Harry L. King, C.A.C., now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to his proper station, Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (July 19, War D.)

Sergt. Major (J.G.) August Muellhauser, C.A.C., Fort McHenry, Md., will be sent to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (July 19, War D.)

First Sergt. Thomas Cox, 20th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 18, War D.)

Master Gun. Arthur Floyd, C.A.C. (appointed July 1, 1912, from sergeant, 90th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be directed to report to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, for duty as assistant instructor in the artillery course at that school. (July 23, War D.)

Fireman George A. Scott, C.A.C. (appointed July 1, 1912, from corporal, 22d Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Monroe, Va., is transferred as fireman to the Coast Artillery School Detachment, that post. (July 18, War D.)

Fireman Joseph Dietz, C.A.C. (appointed July 19, 1912, from private, 106th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Worden, Wash., is assigned to duty at that post. (July 23, War D.)

The following engineers, C.A.C., will be sent to the stations indicated, with orders to report upon arrival to the respective commanding officers for duty: Meyer Silverman, Fort Pickens, Fla., to Fort Howard, Md.; George Nelson, Fort Totten, N.Y., to Fort Dade, Fla.; Marion G. Putnam, Fort Hancock, N.J., to Fort Caswell, N.C.; Edward E. Marshall, Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to Key West Barracks, Fla.; Lee J. Whitney, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Fort Screven, Ga.; Cecil R. Coile, Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Monroe, Va.; Charles E. Pears, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to Fort Stevens, Ore. (July 24, War D.)

Master Gun. Marion E. Mitchell, C.A.C. (appointed July 1, 1912, from private, 169th C.A.C.), now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be directed to report to the commandant, Coast Artillery School, that post, for duty as assistant instructor in the artillery course at that school. (July 22, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

The leave granted Major Waldo E. Ayer, 2d Inf. (then 9th Inf.), is extended ten days. (July 23, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY KIRBY.

Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, 3d Inf., now on leave, will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (July 23, War D.)

The C.O., Madison Barracks, N.Y., will send one company of the 3d Infantry to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., by rail, so as to arrive at that post not later than Aug. 5, 1912, for temporary duty in the absence of the 5th Infantry; upon completion of this duty, the company will return to Madison Barracks by marching. (July 18, E. Div.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 3d Inf. (July 24, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM C. BUTTLER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Alexander W. Maish, 4th Inf., is extended one month. (July 23, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. CALVIN D. COWLES.

Leave for three months, about Sept. 1, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Edgerly, 5th Inf. (July 23, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. LEA FEBIGER.

Lieut. Col. Richard M. Blatchford, 6th Inf., will proceed to Nevada, Mo., and take command of the camp of instruction to be established at that place. (July 2, C. Div.)

Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel, 6th Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Sept. 2, 1912, and will then repair to Washington for duty. (July 22, War D.)

By direction of the President, Par. 17, S.O. 146, June 21, 1912, War D., relating to Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindel,

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

The leave granted Major Robert H. Noble, 12th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (July 24, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf., upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., en route to join his regiment will report in person to the C.O., Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (July 22, War D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. FRANK B. JONES.

Second Lieut. Walter Moore, 15th Inf., will remain on duty at Camp John Hay, Benguet, until further orders. (June 12, Phil. Div.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN T. VAN ORSDALE.

The leave granted Capt. Robert C. Davis, 17th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (July 23, War D.)

Battln. Sergt. Major Edward Mayer, 17th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 24, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. THOMAS F. DAVIS.

So much of Par. 20, S.O. 125, May 27, 1912, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. William L. Patterson, 18th Inf., is revoked. (July 18, War D.)

The leave granted Major Francis E. Lacey, jr., 18th Inf., is extended fourteen days, with permission to go beyond the sea. (July 22, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

First Lieut. Henry W. Fleet, 19th Inf., is relieved duty in this division, date of sailing, and will proceed on transport Sherman, June 15, 1912, to San Francisco, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (June 10, Phil. Div.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES A. IRONS.

Sick leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph A. Rogers, 20th Inf. (July 12, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE S. YOUNG.

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, 21st Inf., is designated chief Q.M., Manuever Campaign. (July 5, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Elmer W. Clark, 21st Inf., chief Q.M., Manuever Campaign, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for temporary duty. (July 9, D. Columbia.)

First Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 21st Inf., having arrived sick from the Philippine Islands, will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (July 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Maine, Orono, Maine. (July 19, War D.)

Color Sergt. Caspar Cook, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (July 24, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. DANIEL A. FREDERICK.

First Sergt. Hugh Brady, Co. L, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 22, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. GLENN.

Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, 23d Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of Militia of Indiana and will proceed to Indianapolis, Ind., for duty. (July 20, War D.)

The name of Capt. Robert E. Grinstead, 23d Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect July 24, 1912, and the name of Capt. Charles D. Herron, 23d Inf., is removed therefrom, to take effect July 20, 1912. Captain Herron is assigned to the 23d Infantry, to take effect July 21, 1912, and upon expiration of the leave heretofore granted will join that regiment. (July 20, War D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

First Lieut. John E. Green, 25th Inf., now on leave, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. (July 23, War D.)

Second Lieut. Patrick J. Morrissey, 25th Inf., will report in person to Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion. (July 24, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT N. GETTY.

Capt. John Robertson, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will proceed to Sparta, Wis., for duty with Provisional Regiment of Infantry, vice Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf. (July 8, C. Div.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 27th Inf., upon his return to his proper station. (July 18, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. GEORGE R. CECIL.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Kirwin T. Smith, 29th Inf. (July 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 29th Inf., will proceed from College Park, Md., to the factory of Burgess Company and Curtis, Marblehead, Mass., for the purpose of receiving instruction in the operation of the new aeroplane to be purchased by the Signal Corps, and upon completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (July 20, War D.)

INFANTRY, DETACHED.

The name of Capt. Charles D. Herron, Infantry, unassigned, is removed from the list of detached officers, July 20, 1912, and he is assigned to the 23d Infantry, July 21, and will join his regiment on expiration of his leave. (July 20, War D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Leave from the date of his relief from duty at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, to and including Sept. 19, 1912, is granted Capt. Fred L. Munson, Inf. (July 24, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Ygnacio Abelino, P.S., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 15, 1912. (July 20, War D.)

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Lynch, P.S., recently appointed, is assigned to the 38th Co., P.S., and will join his company. (June 7, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. John F. Daye, P.S., unassigned, recently appointed, is attached to the 37th Co., P.S., for duty. Lieutenant Daye will join company to which attached. (June 7, Phil. Div.)

Leave to include Jan. 4, 1913, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry A. Seymour, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about Sept. 15, 1912. (June 8, Phil. Div.)

Leave to include Feb. 4, 1913, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry F. Schroeder, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about Sept. 15, 1912. (June 8, Phil. Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Peter Peterson, P.S., is extended to include Sept. 4, 1912. (July 13, Phil. Div.)

Leave to include Nov. 4, 1912, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Julius Lindenstruth, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about July 15, 1912. (June 13, Phil. Div.)

Leave to include Oct. 4, 1912, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Norman E. Cook, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about July 15, 1912. (June 12, Phil. Div.)

Major Henry A. Ripley, P.S., due to arrive in this division about June 6, 1912, will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and assume command of the 8th Battalion, Philippine Scouts. (June 12, Phil. Div.)

The C.O., Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, will send 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Vachon and fifty enlisted men, including a due proportion of non-commissioned officers, 7th Company, P.S., to report to Major Hanson E. Ely, P.S., Iloilo, for duty in quarantine work and the suppression of the rinderpest on the island of Panay. (June 11, D.V.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert A. Gilmore, P.S., is further extended until Sept. 5, 1912. (July 23, War D.)

The resignation of Capt. Lindy E. Cheatham, P.S., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Sept. 18, 1912. (July 22, War D.)

The 19th Co., P.S., is relieved from duty and station at Regan Barracks, Albany, and until such time as it can comply with Par. 8, G.O. 35, these headquarters, May 1, 1912, it will be carried as with station and duty at Camp Gregg, Pampanga, and return on returns accordingly from that station. (June 11, Phil. Div.)

Leave to include Nov. 4, 1912, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. Alfred Ballin, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about July 15, 1912. (June 4, Phil. Div.)

The survey detachment, at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, consisting of 1st Lieuts. Charles L. Hall, O.E., and Clinton T.

Alden, P.S., 2d Lieuts. Donald M. Beere, 2d F.A., and John P. Lucas, 8th Cav., and enlisted men is relieved further duty thereat and will proceed to Camp Maseion, Manila, on duty in connection with military survey of Luzon. (June 10, Phil. Div.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Second Lieut. Harry A. Musham, recently appointed from civil life, with rank from April 24, 1912, is assigned to the 3d Infantry. He will report Aug. 10, 1912, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for temporary duty five days, upon completion of which he will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for a course of instruction of three months. Upon conclusion of course of instruction Lieutenant Musham will join his regiment. (July 19, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave for twenty-one days is granted Major Henry A. Barber, U.S.A., retired, military attaché. (July 19, War D.)

Second Lieut. Cyrus R. Street, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty at Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio, to take effect Sept. 1, 1912, and will then proceed to his home. (July 23, War D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.O.M. is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1912. Detail: Col. Charles G. Morton, Inf., Major William C. Davis, C.A.C., Major Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C., Capt. Walter C. Short, 1st Cav., Martin L. Crimmins, 16th Inf., Leonard T. Waldron, 1st Cav., Chappell, Philip Yost, Edward P. Nones, John B. Murphy and Harry W. McCauley, all C.A.C., Lucius L. Hopwood, M.O., William P. Platt, C.A.C., and John T. Geary, C.A.C., judge advocate. (July 10, W. Div.)

INSTRUCTION CAMPS, MANUEVERS, ETC.

Joint Army and Militia coast defense exercises will be held in the Artillery District of the Columbia at Fort Stevens, Ore. Aug. 20 to 29, 1912. The following organizations of the National Guard of Oregon will attend: The field officers, staff and non-commissioned staff officers, Coast Artillery Corps; the band, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps; the officers of the Medical Department, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps. (July 15, W. Div.)

Capt. John E. Stephens, 2d Field Art., and Capt. Walter C. Sweeney, 21st Inf., upon completion of their duty in connection with maneuvers in the Department of the Columbia will return to Fort Leavenworth, in order that they may enter the staff college. (July 10, W. Div.)

Capt. Herbert J. Brees, Cav., aid, and 1st Lieut. William C. Miller, 23d Inf., will proceed to Centralia, Wash., for duty with the manuever campaign. (July 13, W. Div.)

Capt. Rhes Jackson, 12th Inf., Capt. Stephen O. Fuqua, Inf., and 1st Lieut. Claire R. Benet, 17th Inf., will proceed to Montesano, Wash., for duty with the manuever campaign. (July 13, W. Div.)

The following officers will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report on July 4, 1912, to Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, Cav., for duty with the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, Militia of Illinois, on a practice March from July 5 to 14, 1912: First Lieut. Peter J. Hennessey, 15th Cav., 1st Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav., 2d Lieut. Charles L. Stevenson, 15th Cav. (July 2, C. Div.)

The following officers will proceed to the joint manuever camp at Nevada, Mo., on July 7, 1912: Capt. Charles E. Morton, 11th Inf., Capt. William B. Baker, 4th Inf., 1st Lieut. John Cooke, 15th Cav., 1st Lieut. Ellery Farmer, Inf. (July 2, C. Div.)

The following officers will proceed to the joint manuever camp at Alexandria, La., for duty on the dates set after their respective names: Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, 9th Cav., July 15; Capt. Berkeley Enoch, 19th Inf., Aug. 2; Capt. James Justice, Inf., July 15; Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 16th Inf., July 15; 1st Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, Inf., July 23; 1st Lieut. Campbell B. Hodges, Inf., July 15; 1st Lieut. Erie M. Wilson, 9th Inf., July 15. (July 2, C. Div.)

The following officers will proceed to the joint manuever camp at Pole Mountain, Wyo., on July 7, 1912: Major Julius A. Penn, 1st Inf., Capt. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf., Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., Milton L. McGrew, 11th Inf., Kirby Walker, 14th Cav., Harry A. Eaton, 23d Inf., Paul T. Hayne, Jr., 13th Cav., July 2, C. Div.)

The following officers will proceed to the joint manuever camp at Springfield, Ill., on July 7, 1912: Capt. Charles W. Weeks, 28th Inf., 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf. (July 2, C. Div.)

Major Arthur Johnson, 19th Inf., will proceed to Camp Lakeview, Lake City, Minn., for duty as inspector-instructor with the 1st Infantry, Militia of Minnesota, from July 7 to 15, 1912. (July 2, C. Div.)

The following officers are designated to act as inspectors-instructors of the organizations of Militia set after their respective names, during the period in which these organizations are encamped:

Illinois: First Lieut. Clarence E. Frank, M.O., Detachment of Hospital Corps accompanying regiments to Camp Lincoln; 1st Lieut. Howard R. Smalley, 2d Cav., Signal Company; Capt. Frank M. Caldwell, Cav., 1st Cavalry; Capt. Charles W. Weeks, 28th Inf., 1st, 5th and 7th Infantry, 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, 27th Inf., 2d, 4th and 8th Infantry.

Missouri: Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.O., Ambulance Companies Nos. 1 and 2; Capt. Charles E. Morton, 11th Inf., 1st, 3d, 4th and 6th Infantry. (July 2, C. Div.)

A camp of instruction for officers of the Militia of Iowa will be held at Camp Dodge, near Des Moines, Iowa, July 9 to 13, 1912. Major Michael J. Lenthian, 7th Inf., is detailed as camp commander, and will proceed to the camp. The following officers are detailed as instructors, and will proceed to the camp for duty: Capt. Robert McClure, 2d Inf., Abraham G. Loft, 6th Cav., Ivers W. Leonard, 28th Inf., Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., 1st Lieut. Fred H. Turner, 23d Inf. (July 2, C. Div.)

The following officers will proceed to the camp of instruction at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty on July 14: Capt. Harrison J. Price, Inf., William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., Charles D. Herron, Inf., George W. Stuart, 7th Inf., Charles E. Reese, 21st Inf., 1st Lieut. William S. Seely, 23d Inf., La Vergne L. Gregg, 27th Inf., Charles A. Thuis, Inf., Burt W. Phillips, 27th Inf., Anton C. Cron, Inf. (July 8, C. Div.)

The following officers are designated to act as inspectors-instructors of the Militia of Indiana during the period in which these organizations are encamped: Capt. Harrison J. Price, Inf., 1st Infantry; Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., 2d Infantry; Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., 3d Infantry; 1st Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 27th Inf., Signal Company; Major Douglas F. Duval, 27th Inf., Ambulance Company and Hospital Corps Detachments. (July 8, C. Div.)

The following officers will proceed to Camp Douglas, Wis., for duty as inspectors-instructors of the organizations of the Militia of Wisconsin, set after their respective names. Upon conclusion of the encampment at Camp Douglas these officers will participate in the manuever campaign from that place to Sparta, Wis., as umpires with the Blue force: First and 2d Infantry, Capt. Hanson B. Black, 2d Inf.; 1st Separate Battalion and 3d Infantry, Capt. Ernest M. Coove, 23d Inf.; 1st and 3d Infantry, Capt. William P. Screws, 19th Inf. (July 8, C. Div.)

The following officers, now at Mt. Gretna, Pa., will proceed at the proper time to the State Camp at Gettysburg, Pa., for duty in connection with the annual field inspection, Militia of Pennsylvania, July 24-31, 1912: First Lieuts. Edmund B. Gregory, 14th Inf., Alexander W. Chilton, 11th Inf., and Charles H. Rice, 6th Inf. (July 19, E. Div.)

The Division Commander, accompanied by Col. William A. Mann, Chief of Staff, will proceed to the camp of instruction, Mt. Gretna, Pa., for inspection purposes. (July 16, E. Div.)

CONNECTICUT MANUEVERS.

The following officers will report at Governors Island, N.Y., in service uniform, prepared for field duty, Aug. 8, 1912, and will proceed in force on Aug. 9 to points in Connecticut, to be indicated later, for duty in connection with the Connecticut Manuever Campaign, Aug. 10 to 19, inclusive: Col. Robert L. Bullard, Inf., Aug. 6; Hunter Liggett, G.S., and John S. Mallory, Inf., Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Gaston, 1st Cav., Lieut. Col. Ernest Hearn, 5th Field Art., Majors Guy Carlton, G.S., Clint C. Hearn, C.A.C., Evan M. Johnson, Jr., Inf., Robert D. Walsh, 11th Cav., Charles S. Farnsworth, 16th Inf., Aug. 3; Robert Alexander, Inf., and Frank K. Ferguson, C.A.C.

Capt. Charles D. Rhodes, 15th Cav., Aug. 3; Isaac C. Jenks, Inf., Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf., John W. Barker, 3d Inf., Aug. 3; Hugh D. Wise, Inf., Frank J. Morrow, 12th Inf., Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf., Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav., Lincoln C. Andrews, Cav., Frank B. Watson, 3d Inf., Herbert A. White, 11th Cav., Russell C. Langdon, 3d Inf., Harry G.

Bishop, 3d Field Art., Harry H. Tebbetts, G.S., Henry E. Eames, 10th Inf., Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., Charles T. Boyd, 10th Cav., Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav., William H. Oury, 3d Inf., Edgar A. Fry, 21st Inf., Robert O. Van Horn, 17th Inf., Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., Stanley H. Ford, 29th Inf., Adolphe H. Huguet, 17th Inf., Russell P. Reeder, C.A.C., George B. Pillsbury, C.E., Laurence Halstead, 6th Inf., William S. Woodruff, P.R.R. of Inf., Andrew J. Dougherty, 17th Inf., William H. Waldron, 29th Inf., Horace P. Fiebs, 17th Inf., James G. Hannah, 18th Inf., Harold O. Fiske, C.E., Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., Henry A. Wigenstein, 24th Inf., Charles H. Morrow, 18th Inf., George W. Coeburn, C.A.C., Henry Gibbins, 9th Cav., Clifford Jones, C.A.C., Paul Hurst, 3d Inf., Charles R. Pettis, C.E., and Charles R. Alley, C.A.C.

First Lieuts. Nathaniel M. Cartmell, Cav., Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav., William E. Gilmore, 28th Inf., H. Clay M. Supplee, Inf., Walter Krueger, 3d Inf., John B. Barnes, 5th Inf., Francis B. Eastman, Inf., Fay W. Brabson, Inf., George R. Allen, 4th Field Art., Pelham D. Glassford, Field Art., William Bryden, 5th Field Art., Philip H. Worcester, C.A.C., Aug. 5; Matthew A. Cross, C.A.C., Halsey Dunwoody, C.A.C., William H. Dodds, jr., 5th Field Art., Robert C. Eddy, C.A.C., George M. Morrow, jr., C.A.C., Aug. 5; Joseph A. Green, C.A.C., William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., Royal K. Greens, C.A.C., Alvin B. Barber, C.E., Albert G. Goodwyn, 9th Inf., Donald E. Fisher, 14th Cav., Edwin E. Pritchett, 1st Field Art., Harry Pfeil, 1st Field Art., Townsend Whelan, 29th Inf., Joseph F. Ware, Inf., Hugh M. Kelly, Inf., Thomas C. Musgrave, 17th Inf., Elvid Egan, Inf., Jacob W. S. Wuest, 30th Inf., William H. Bell, 11th Cav., Arthur E. Ahrends, Inf., Robert E. Boyers, Inf., John S. Upham, Inf., James M. Churchill, Inf., Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., Allan M. Pope, Cav., Edward M. Zell, 7th Cav., Vaughn W. Cooper, 12th Cav., Edmund B. Gregory, 14th Inf., Edwin Butcher, Inf., Joseph A. Atkins, 16th Inf., Thomas W. Hammond, 6th Inf., Frederick W. Manley, 4th Inf., William S. Weeks, 4th Inf., Paul R. Manchester, 27th Inf., Gerald C. Brant, 9th Cav., Alexander W. Chilton, 11th Inf., Donald J. McLachlan, 22d Inf., and Charles H. Rice, 6th Inf., 2d Lieut. Frederick T. Dickman, 11th Cav., Edwin C. McNeil, 14th Inf., and Carl C. Oakes, 4th Inf.

Officers will be limited, while in the field, to one piece of baggage (bedding roll), weight not to exceed seventy-five pounds for field officers, and fifty pounds for all other officers. (July 19, E. Div.)

The Regular troops designated from headquarters, Eastern Division, to participate in the manuever campaign to be conducted in Connecticut will proceed in the manner indicated in each case, to the points designated so as to arrive on the dates therein specified.

The 10th U.S. Cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., by marching. Capt. Ferdinand Schmitter, 1st Lieut. William L. Sheep and Joseph L. Siner, Med. Corps, and Sidney L. Chappell, M.R.C., are assigned to the regiment for field service. Three non-commissioned officers and nine privates, Hospital Corps, two ambulances and one regimental infirmary will accompany the regiment. This command will return to station by marching.

Headquarters and Batteries D and F, 2d Battalion, 3d U.S. Field Artillery, from Fort Myer, Va., by marching. First Lieut. William H. Myers, M.R.C., is assigned to the battalion for field service. One non-commissioned officer and three privates, Hospital Corps, one ambulance and one regimental infirmary will accompany the battalion. This command will return to station by rail or sea, as may be hereafter determined.

The 5th U.S. Infantry, from Plattsburg Barracks by rail, except the Machine-gun Platoon and the field transportation, which will march. Major Patrick H. McAndrew, Capt. John A. Clark, 1st Lieuts. Lauren S. Eckels and Harry H. Van Kirk, M.O., are assigned to the regiment for field service. Three non-commissioned officers and nine privates, Hospital Corps, two ambulances and one regimental infirmary will accompany the regiment. This command will return to station by marching to Larabes Point, Vt., where the troops only will entrain for the remainder of the distance, the Machine-gun Platoon and field transportation continuing by marching. (July 16, E. Div.)

The following officers having reported at these headquarters for duty in connection with the Connecticut Manuever Campaign on the dates set after their respective names, will take station in New York City until further orders: Lieut. Col. Ernest Hinds, 5th Field Art., July 16; Major William H. Bertsch, 3d Inf., July 15; Major John D. Hartman, Q.M., July 15; Capt. Harry G. Bishop, 3d Field Art., July 15; 1st Lieut. Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., July 15. (July 16, E. Div.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

First Lieut. Edwin Emerson, 2d Battalion, Field Art., Militia of New York, having reported at these headquarters, stating that he had completed the duties mentioned in S.O. 31, these headquarters, will proceed to comply with the additional instructions furnished him by the Chief of Staff of the Army. (July 8, D.T.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Logan	July 5	about	about	about	about
Sherman	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Thomas	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	13

From Manila to San Francisco:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Thomas	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	24
Logan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	23
Sherman	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 12	24

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Docks: Foot of Laguna street.

BUFOED—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. Left San Francisco, Cal. for Manila July 5; left Honolulu, H.T., July 13.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEAD—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. Leaves San Francisco, Cal. for Manila, P.I., Aug. 5, 1912.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. A. J. Macnab, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco July 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, July 21.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

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BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding.

At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. Charles A. Dravo, Sig. Corps.

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A number of Senators and Members of Congress have
been advised by Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop
that an examination for admission to the Marine Corps
will be announced in two or three weeks. There are at
present eleven vacancies in the corps, and with the
passage of the Naval Appropriation bill there will be
thirteen more, making a total of twenty-four. It is
understood that the Navy Department will not announce
the time for the examination until after the bill has
passed. As far as known the examination will be under
the present regulations.We some time ago called attention to the device for
bayonet fencing being tried out by the Army. It is a
wooden stick with a rubber knob on the end, set on
the end of the rifle after the fashion of a real bayonet,
and equipped with a spring so as to break the force of a
thrust. Even with the wooden bayonet it is necessary
to use a mask and a breast shield. The War Depart-
ment is very anxious to secure some device with which
bayonet fencing can be conducted as near combat con-
ditions as possible without injury to the soldier. It is not
yet convinced that the new device will be a success.The Surgeon General of the Navy is gradually extend-
ing to the Navy the same system by which acting as-
sistant surgeons are stationed at Marine Corps recruiting
depots. Four of five acting assistant surgeons have re-
cently been assigned to the smaller Navy recruiting
stations. This is found to be necessary on account of
the shortage of medical officers in the Navy. In station-
ing acting assistant surgeons at recruiting stations
surgeons are detailed to assist the former in becoming
acquainted with their duties.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1912.

CANAL TOLLS AND A NO-BATTLESHIP HOUSE.A melancholy contrast in patriotism has been fur-
nished this week by the stirring speeches of the First
Lord of the British Admiralty in the House of Commons
and Viscount Haldane in the Lords relative to the neces-
sity of extra expenditures for British naval increase and
by the display of a sentiment in the American Congress
unfavorable even to a single battleship for our next
year's naval building program. Both Mr. Churchill and
Lord Haldane made it plain that the firm attitude of
England in the matter of naval development was not
born of an aggressive spirit, but was conceived wholly
with the idea of maintaining that maritime supremacy
which for decades has been so large and potent an in-
fluence for peace in the affairs of Europe. The contrast
between this British feeling and the American objections
to battleship building to which we have referred is all
the more remarkable since there is no great international
dispute between Germany and Great Britain, while the
United States to-day is face to face with one of the
greatest problems of international law that have ever
touched its commercial interests, namely, the question
of tolls on the Panama Canal.In the Senate there has already been drawn a distinct
line of cleavage. One group of Senators advocates the
ignoring of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the exempting
of American shipping from all tolls, while another
equally influential group holds the distinctly opposite
view and advocates a strict observance of the treaty
even as far as admitting the British contention that it
prohibits any discrimination in favor of American
shipping. One prominent American newspaper prop-
rietor, who has a chain of papers that extends across
the continent, in an interview in London flatly told the
English people that they need not expect America to
recognize any right of Great Britain to dictate in the
regulation of tolls on the canal, and virtually asserted
that America is ready to face the Powers of Europe in
defense of the right it claims to discriminate in favor
of its own shipping.If such a question were up for settlement between
Germany and England to-day, can one imagine in either
country a bickering and dilly-dallying in their Parlia-
ments as to whether there should be one battleship or
none built in the coming year? Yet that is precisely
the state of affairs we find prevailing in the Democratic
caucus. Unlikelier things than a European combina-
tion against the United States to enforce the non-dis-
crimination feature of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty have
come to pass in history. If Great Britain should appeal
to the judgment of the nations of Europe as against the
claim of the United States as to toll exemption, the
American Republic might find itself opposed to the united
opinion of Europe. Here would be a case in which
the interests of every European nation would be with
England and against the United States, and if this
country should insist upon the justice of its contention
then it might find itself reduced to the extremity of
fighting for the principle involved. We do not say that
this matter will not adjust itself through the medium
of diplomatic intercourse and mutually concessory nego-
tiations, but if there were ever a time in our recent
history when we needed a strong Navy to back up our
demands in the council of the nations it is now; and
if there were not in this country a distinct weakening
of the spirit of nationality that was apparent in the
early days of the Republic when we stood against the
impressment of American seamen by Great Britain and
opposed the arrogance of the French Directory at the
threshold of the last century, our members of Congress
would now show a united front in voting for the building
program presented by the Navy Department. This ques-
tion of tolls may or may not develop into a crisis in our
national history. Much depends upon the construction
given to the word "crisis," but all history shows that
out of just such conflicts, industrial and commercial
interests, as much as out of dynastic ambitions, have
arisen those mighty conflicts which have shaken the
world. The last great war, that between Japan and
Russia, sprang from a desire to control certain territory
in Asia which both nations coveted. In this canal tolls
situation we find the United States already standing
alone against what one can readily see will be a
unanimous European sentiment once the issue has passed
from the formal stage of protest in which it now is into
the field of international diplomacy and Great Britain
seeks to obtain the support of the other nations in her
claim for the Open Door in Panama.Who can doubt that Great Britain's insistence upon
the acceptance of her view of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty
will be made the stronger by the "economical" attitude
of members of our Congress toward the building program
of the Navy Department and by an unpatriotic frugality
that measures our national naval needs by the standard
of dollars and cents, which in the less rich and less
prolific England and Germany is practically ignored
when the relation of naval power to national policies is

in question? If Great Britain shall persist in her demand for equal rights for all and special privileges for none on the canal until the matter shall leave the arena of diplomatic adjustment for the stern arbitrament of war, to what extent shall we not hold responsible those members of the American House of Representatives who at the very time of Great Britain's protest against our interpretation of the canal treaty have voted against the building of any battleship in the coming year?

SOME HINTS FOR ARMY MEN.

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and we are sure that the Army will receive in good part the two critical communications appearing on page 1489. They will certainly profit by the perusal of these trenchant letters; one entitled "A Patriotic Duty" and the other "The Cavalry Chase After Strange Gods." The communication on page 1490 from our correspondent with the Sparta maneuvers suggests ideas in accord with those of our correspondent, "Optimist." Each of the three correspondents referred to is an officer of the Army of not less than captain's rank and a graduate of the Military Academy. Each one speaks, therefore, with a full understanding of the highest ideals of the Service, and their suggestions should be heeded, as they no doubt will be.

An experience of many years has satisfied us that a vast deal of Service energy is wasted in the attempt to accomplish the impossible, or at least to accomplish without loss of time reforms which require the patient development of years of discussion and effort. For one thing, any officer who seeks to secure reform by legislation should have before him an X-ray photograph of the mind of the hostile Congressman. He will find in it indications of a discouraging amount of indifference to Army matters and a profound distrust of Army men, due, in part, to the contemplation of those to whom he applies the remark, "I always see you wearing good clothes and I never see you doing nothing." The more the people of the back districts see of the active Army and learn of its actual daily routine, the greater will be their respect for it, and the result will appear in an improved disposition in Congress.

The reports from our correspondent with the Provisional Regiment of Infantry and from the one attending the Sparta maneuvers show how favorable is the impression our soldiers make upon those of their fellow countrymen who have an opportunity to study them at close quarters. Wherever we hear any opinion expressed concerning the Army by those who are neither populists nor peace cranks it is by way of compliment. Aside from their somewhat imperfect appreciation of the value of strictly military duty, the American people understand the value of the service rendered by our soldiers and sailors in matters of great public importance, but not strictly within the line of professional duty, such as the rescue and succor work in times of great public calamity like the Mississippi floods, the San Francisco earthquake and forest fires; the magnificent work in the Panama Canal Zone, with the conquering of disease there and in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. But, as our correspondent "Optimist" suggests, missionary work is required to extend the knowledge of Army work so as to create a public opinion which shall influence Congress. There is no indication of hostile feeling outside of Congress, and it is important that what we believe to be a general sentiment of goodwill should be given active expression.

The Congressmen themselves are good subjects for missionary work, providing this is directed to an increase in their interest in the Army as a whole, and not to the promotion of individual or class interests which tend to a conflict of opinion such as leads the Congressman to exclaim, with Mercutio, "A plague on both your houses!" The late Professor Michie, of the Military Academy, used to tell a story of his experience with a member of Congress which illustrates our meaning. Riding in a street car in Washington, Michie overheard another passenger bitterly denouncing the Military Academy. Introducing himself, the Professor ascertained that the speaker was a member of Congress who had been unfortunate in his efforts to secure for a boy he was interested in admission to the Academy. "Send the boy to me," said Michie, "and I will see what I can do for his instruction." The result was the subsequent admission of the lad and the transformation of a bitter enemy of the Academy in Congress into a staunch friend. There is lots of human nature even in Congressmen, and the top-lofty method of dealing with them as ignorant "cits" affected by some officers we have known produces no other result than to create a prejudice against the Service as a whole because of the unwise action of a single officer, who has an exaggerated opinion of his own importance compared with that of the man who realizes that he is one of those who make and unmake Army men, and who when given offense is disposed to assert himself on occasion. We once heard an officer of the Navy telling how he sat upon a Senator of the United States by refusing some trifling request which it was entirely proper for him to grant if he had been disposed to be obliging, instead of asserting his official importance.

Major Jesse McI. Carter, U.S.A., Secretary of the General Staff, and Comdr. R. R. Belknap, U.S.N., Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, are engaged in preparing recommendations for the co-ordination of the marks of distinction and honors and the courtesies and ceremonies of the two Services so as to reconcile the embarrassing differences between the Army and Navy which have developed with

time. One of the greatest differences is in the service badges of the two Services.

The provision in the Appropriation bill creating a Navy Medical Reserve Corps is virtually a law. The Surgeon General is now engaged in the preparation of regulations under which the act is to be put into effect, having passed both Houses and being no longer subjected to change in the conference committee. In order to strike this section out of the bill it will be necessary for either the House or the Senate to reverse its action. It will be quite a task to prepare for the organization of the new corps. Probably it will be a month after the bill becomes a law before the commissions can be issued to the officers in the new corps. There are quite a number of applications already on file with the Surgeon General. A system of examinations similar to those in the Army will probably be devised. The establishment of this Reserve Corps is regarded as one of the most important pieces of legislation that has been enacted by Congress this session. Such a corps will bring the Navy Medical Corps in close touch with the medical profession at large. It will lead to a better understanding of service conditions throughout the country, and it is expected to result in maintaining the corps at its full authorized strength. The Navy Department is experiencing a great deal of trouble in filling the vacancies in the Medical Corps, and it is thought that many excellent medical officers can be brought into the corps through the reserve. But far more important will be the part that the Medical Reserve Corps will take in the preparation for war. It will provide an adequate number of skilled medical officers ready at all times to supplement the regular establishment in meeting the enormous responsibilities of war. Trained in their duties and competent to perform them, the work of the Medical Department will be carried on promptly, efficiently and economically, and it is confidently asserted that in no other manner is it possible to avoid a tremendous breakdown in caring for the Navy sick and wounded should the country again be involved in a great war. The Naval Reserve will be in harmony with the policy of the Department and be far more efficient than volunteer medical officers brought into the Navy without preparation on the eve or during a war.

For three days the conference at the War Department on the subject of reorganization has discussed the recommendations of the General Staff for the reorganization of the War Department, not confining its attention to these, however, but taking a wider range. It was generally agreed that the Inspector General's Department should be consolidated with the General Staff, but there was considerable difference of opinion as to the advisability of including the Adjutant General's Department in the amalgamation. The fear was expressed that the absorption of the Adjutant General's Department would overload the General Staff with detail work, and it is strongly urged by a number of the officers that the detail system would eventually bring about the same result. The report of the General Staff favors only the absorption of the higher officers in the Adjutant General's Department by the General Staff. One of the most interesting amendments suggested to the reorganization plan provides for the examination of officers before they are detailed to the General Staff. This may be adopted with the proviso that graduates from the Service colleges shall not be required to take the examination. The proposition was well received by some of the highest ranking officers attending the conference. One of the most satisfactory features of the conference was the friendly spirit of the discussions. The Secretary of War asked the officers for a frank and free discussion of every feature of the report, and none of those who attended hesitated to express their opinion of the recommendations of the General Staff. While there were many objections to the General Staff's plan, they were not of a vital nature, and quite a number of amendments suggested by the bureau chiefs will be incorporated in the final draft of the plan. The discussion has served to harmonize many of the differences that have existed in the War Department, and will result in some important changes in the administrative policy of the Army. These changes will take place even if the reorganization plan as a whole is not adopted.

As a final solution of the footwear problem in the Army Secretary of War Stimson has approved the recommendation of the Leavenworth Board, and only one shoe made on one last will be issued to the Army. It will be the modified tan shoe scientifically constructed recommended by the board, and will take the place of the guard, garrison, field and dress shoe. It will be lighter, the leather will not be of the oil stuffed type, but vegetable tan, and can be polished and will have a neater appearance. As no black shoes will be issued, it will be necessary for officers to purchase their black shoes for a full dress uniform. A great saving is expected to result, besides furnishing the Service with what is considered the best shoe obtainable. Already shoe manufacturers have been asking for specifications with a view to putting the shoe on the general market, as the merits of the recommendations of the board are recognized as about the last word on scientific shoes. In addition to furnishing the Army with what is considered the best shoe, the War Department will shortly issue a general order describing the methods of measuring a foot for a shoe. How a shoe should be fitted on a foot will also be described in the general order. The supply of shoes now on hand will be issued to the Army without regard to their character, and as soon as they are exhausted the War Department is going to issue the new

shoes. It will be six or seven months before the War Department will be ready to issue the new shoes. No attempt will be made to maintain a uniform style of shoe. Until the supply now on hand is exhausted the War Department will not require the same style of shoes in a company or an organization.

With its accustomed thoroughness the Quartermaster's Department of the Army is planning to solve the lifeboat and life-raft problem. An appropriation of \$300,000 has been made by Congress to be expended on lifeboats and life-rafts for Army transports, and the Quartermaster General intends to secure the best type of life-saving devices that is obtainable for the transports. In working out this problem the Quartermaster General intends to co-operate with Supervisor Inspector General George Uhler, of the Steamboat Inspection Service, who will be a member of a board consisting of Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M.; George A. Anthony, marine engineer, Q.M. Dept.; Capt. James McKay, inspector of Army transports; Capt. A. L. Lathrop and H. G. Oliver, masters of Army transports. This board will meet at Newport News, Va., about Sept. 1. Another board consisting of Lieut. Col. John T. Knight, Q.M., and the masters of the Army transports on the Pacific coast, and a third board consisting of Col. Isaac W. Littell, Q.M., and the inspectors and masters of the transports in the Philippines, will take up the lifeboat question in order named. These boards will not only give consideration to the great mass of recommendations and suggestions from those in and out of the Service, but will make tests on transports of all lifeboats and life-rafts now in use or invented, with a view to determining the best type of boat or raft. The self-riding metallic motor and the Lundin boats will receive thorough tests. The experiments to be conducted will be watched with great interest not only by those of the Service, but by the managers of the great merchant ship lines. It is expected that some type of boat will be developed which will be used on merchantmen as well as on the Army transports.

Editorials of a highly patriotic tone, in which the work and the needs of the Army and Navy have been intelligently estimated and analyzed, have been appearing in the Chicago Tribune, and the actions of cheese-paring "statesmen" in Washington have been held up to proper condemnation. Among some of these editorials we may mention those dealing with the commission to decide on the question of reducing Army posts, the old story of political trades at the sacrifice of the Services, the wisdom of the President's veto of the vicious riders to the Army Appropriation bill, and the tracing of a similarity between the political manipulating of the Army in 1812 and the way the Army and the Navy are bandied about to-day for political purposes. Speaking of June 18, the anniversary of the declaration of war against England in 1812, the Tribune said: "Our little military force is now, as it was then, putty in the hands of unscrupulous politics. Fatuous Democrats, aided by pork-hunting Republicans, have done their best to destroy the American Army and Navy. If the deliberate weakening of national defenses for indefensible political purposes be not treason in its plainest form, the word is misconceived. It is the seeding of national disaster. It comes to crop later. The most damnable thing about politics is that it never has hesitated to play for its interests when armies and navies were its pawns." It is plain talk like this that tends to clear the air. It is a pity that there is not more of it among the newspapers of the country.

It developed July 26 that an unsuccessful effort was made to induce President Taft to accept a compromise on the Army Appropriation bill. This accounts for the delay in reporting out the bill by the Senate Committee. The compromise was placed in definite form and submitted, it is said, to the President in writing. It is understood that Chairman du Pont and Hay were practically agreed as to the terms of the compromise and the President was asked to come into the agreement. After looking over the proposition it is said that the President rejected it and expressed his intention of standing by the terms of his veto message. It is understood that the bill will come up in the committee on July 30. This will make it necessary to pass another resolution extending the appropriations for the Army one month. The same action will be taken with reference to the naval appropriation, as the conference report on the Navy bill will be taken up on the same date.

At the request of the Navy Department consent was given by the State Department July 25 for the withdrawal of all marines now in Cuba, except the small force always maintained at the naval station at Guantanamo. This withdrawal will mark the end of the armed guard maintained in southeastern Cuba ever since the outbreak of the negro revolution. There are nearly 900 U.S. marines in Cuba. The transport *Prairie*, now at Cristobal, will start north in a few days and pick up the majority of these marines on her way. The rest will be taken probably by the collier *Ajax*, which will leave Norfolk for Cuba in a few days.

Representative James M. Curley (Democrat), of Massachusetts, started to circulate a petition July 26 asking for another Democratic caucus on the battleship question. Representative Underwood has taken an aggressive attitude in favor of at least one battleship, while Speaker Clark is leading the opposition. An effort is being made to draw Governor Wilson, the Democratic candidate for President, into the fight. It is understood that Wilson favors a larger Navy.

NAVY BILL CONFERENCE REPORT.

An agreement on all points except that of naval increase has been reached by the conferees on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses of Congress on the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 24565). The Senate amendments to this measure appeared in full on page 1420 of our issue of July 13.

Failing to secure a release from the former no-battleship program decision of the Democratic caucus of the House, a disagreement on the increase of the Navy was reported to the House by Chairman Padgett, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The same report was made by Chairman Perkins, of the Senate Committee, as the Senate conferees refused to concede to the action of the House. This report was made on July 25.

However, the fight for at least one battleship is not ended. Representative Sulzer and a number of prominent Democrats predicted at the close of the caucus that eventually the Naval Appropriation bill will carry at least one battleship. They declared that the action of the Democratic National Convention is more binding on the Democratic members than that of the caucus. The defeat of an adequate naval program in the Democratic caucus was due largely to the failure of the House at this session to pass a public building bill. The members who were anxious to see legislation passed which would take care of the needs of their districts for new public buildings announced some time ago that if there was no public building bill there would be no battleships. In the caucus on July 24 they made a fight along these lines against any increase in the Navy, and won. Representative Burnett, acting chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, led the fight against any increase in the Navy. The following is the substance of the report of the conference committee:

STATEMENT OF HOUSE MANAGERS.

The managers on the part of the House at the conference submit a statement in explanation of the action agreed to upon the amendments of the Senate.

The first amendment provides for payments to hospital stewards who were granted permanent appointments on May 13, 1908, heretofore disallowed, and the House recedes.

Amendment 2 deprives any officers of the Navy who voluntarily retire or are involuntarily retired of promotion to a higher grade on the retired list, and the Senate recedes.

Amendments 3 and 4 provide for the payment of the six months' gratuity to the widow or any other person previously designated, and the Senate recedes.

Amendment 5 corrects a misprint, and the House recedes. Amendment 6 increases the pay of the Secretary of the Admiral of the Navy \$500 per annum, and the Senate recedes.

Amendment 7 provides that hereafter any naval officer on the retired list may be ordered to perform duty and shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer on the active list of the grade from which he was retired, provided that no such retired officer so employed shall in time of peace receive any greater pay or allowances than the pay and allowances provided by law for lieutenant commander on the active list of like length of service, except in the case where an officer's retired pay exceeds the highest pay and allowances of the grade of lieutenant commander, in which case he shall receive his retired pay only. The House recedes with amendment whereby any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps may be ordered to duty with his consent, receiving the pay and allowances of an officer on the active list of the same rank, provided that in no case shall his pay be greater than that of the pay and allowances of a lieutenant of the senior grade except where his retired pay exceeds that amount, in which case he shall receive his retired pay only.

Amendment 8 provides for the disposal of useless papers, and the House recedes.

Amendment 9 provides for an increase in the limitation of \$25,345.75 for clerical, inspection and messenger service, and the House recedes.

Amendments 10, 11, 12 and 13 re-enact existing law and provide for the voluntary extension of enlistments of an enlisted man in the Navy with the rights accruing from re-enlistment, or to be discharged at any time within three months before the expiration of his term of enlistment without prejudice to his rights, privilege or benefits that he would have received had he served his full term. To Amendments 10 and 11 the House recedes, and to Amendments 12 and 13 the House recedes with amendments perfecting the amendment of existing law and providing that no pay or allowances shall be allowed such enlisted man for the unexpired period not served.

Amendment 14 provides for the transfer of all lepers from Guam, and the House recedes with an amendment designating the island of Culion, P.I., as there is an existing leper settlement in that island.

Amendments 15, 16 and 17 provide for an increase in transportation, recruiting and outfits on first enlistment, due to the increase in the enlisted forces of the Navy, and the House recedes with an amendment providing for an increase of \$50,000 in transportation, \$20,000 in recruiting, and \$30,000 in outfits on first enlistment.

Amendments 18, 19 and 20 relate to the Naval War College, and an increase of \$1,270 is allowed, due to additional clerical help, and the House recedes.

Amendment 21 authorizes the Secretary to make emergency purchases of war material abroad and provides that such purchases shall be admitted free of duty, and the House recedes.

Amendments 22 and 23 relate to the purchase and manufacture of smokeless powder, and an increase of \$250,000 is allowed for such purpose, and the House recedes.

Amendment 24, the House recedes with an amendment striking out the appropriation for the enlargement of the powder factory at Indian Head, but retaining the provision for the exchange of the potassium nitrate. Amendment 25 provides for the expenditure of \$100,000 for mines and mine appliances, and the Senate recedes.

Amendment 26 extends for one year certain enumerated appropriations heretofore held to be continuing appropriations, but under a recent decision held to be annual appropriations, and the House recedes.

Amendment 27 strikes out the heading "Bureau of Equipment," and the Senate recedes. Amendments 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 change the word "wireless" to "radio," and the House recedes.

Amendment 33 provides that coal purchased by the Government shall be mined by labor employed not exceeding eight hours per day, and the House recedes.

Amendment 34 provides for an expenditure of \$500,000 for depots for coal, and the House recedes with an amendment whereby \$75,000 of this amount is to be expended for the mining of coal and development work

in public lands in Alaska for the purpose of supplying coal for the U.S. Navy, and that \$345,500 of said amount shall be used for the coaling station at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

Amendment 35 provides \$400,000 for radio stations encircling the world, the total cost not to exceed \$1,000,000. The House recedes with an amendment striking out the station "on the Washington or Alaska coast."

Amendments 36, 37 and 38 provide for the abolition of the Bureau of Equipment, and the Senate recedes. Amendment 39 provides for an increase of \$40,000 in the appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks," and the Senate recedes.

Amendments 40 and 41 provide for an appropriation of \$100,000 for continuing the extension of the quay wall in the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard, and the Senate recedes. Amendments 42 and 43 provide for an appropriation of \$50,000 for rebuilding Building No. 7 in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the Senate recedes. Amendment 44 is a change of language so as to include a plant not only for electric light, but for other purposes, without an increase in the appropriation, and the House recedes. Amendments 45 and 46 change the language relating to the appropriation for buildings and repairs to buildings at St. Helena, Va., without increasing the appropriation, and the House recedes. Amendments 47 and 48 provide for an appropriation of \$300,000 for the improvement of the water front at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., and the Senate recedes. Amendment 49 provides \$5,500 for the Government's share for paving the streets abutting Key West Naval Station, and the House recedes.

Amendment 50 appropriates \$145,000 for the establishment of a torpedo station near the naval station at Puget Sound, Wash. This appropriation was formerly made in 1910 for a torpedo station near the Pacific coast of the United States, and the House recedes. Amendments 51 and 52 raise the limit of cost of the drydock at Pearl Harbor from \$3,350,000 to \$3,468,000, conditions requiring the use of a richer mixture of concrete. The appropriation made for the drydock at Pearl Harbor has not been increased, and the House recedes. Amendment 53 authorizes the Secretary to purchase an acre more or less of land in the island of Oahu, Hawaii, for the location of wells for supplying fresh water to the naval station, out of the appropriation made last year for a fresh water system at that station, and the House recedes with an amendment limiting the cost of the land to be purchased not to exceed \$1,500. Amendment 54 provides \$5,000 for the extension of the underground conduit and lighting station in the Newport Naval Training Station, and the House recedes.

Amendment 55 provides for the exchange of data with foreign nautical almanac officers, such arrangement to be terminable upon one year's notice, and the House recedes.

Amendments 56 and 57 provide \$18,000 for a set of double quarters for officers at Indian Head, Md., and the House recedes with an amendment reducing the cost to \$12,000. Amendment 58 provides \$15,000 for dredging the channel and widening the water approach at the naval magazine, Fort Lafayette, N.Y., and the Senate recedes. Amendments 59 and 60 appropriate \$9,000 for water main pipes and fire and boundary wall at the naval magazine, Lake Denmark, and the House recedes. Amendments 61 and 62 provide for \$22,000 for improving the water front at Newport, R.I., and \$50,000 for an assembly and repair shop at the Newport Naval Torpedo Station, and the Senate recedes. Amendment 63 provides for a general magazine to cost \$13,000 and a shell house to cost \$20,000 at the naval magazine, Hingham, Mass., and the House recedes with an amendment striking out the appropriation for the shell house, but agreeing to the construction of the general magazine. Amendment 64 is a change of total.

Amendment 65 provides for a \$30,000 increase for the Medical Department, due to the increase in the enlisted personnel, and the House recedes. Amendment 66 is a verbal change, and the House recedes.

Amendments 67 and 68 provide \$15,000 for dental outfits and dental material, and the House recedes. Amendment 69 is a change of total, and the House recedes. Amendments 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86 relate to the establishment of a dental corps in the Navy, and the Senate recedes from its amendment to the House provision except that appointees to the dental corps shall take rank and precedence in the same manner in all respects as is the case of appointees to the Medical Corps, to which the House agreed. This provision places the Dental Corps of the Navy on the same footing as the Dental Corps of the Army.

Amendment 80 provides that acting assistant surgeons in the Navy shall receive the same pay and allowances as assistant surgeons, and the Senate recedes. Amendment 87 provides for a dental reserve corps, and the House recedes with an amendment which better defines the status of the corps. Amendment 88 provides that pharmacists after six years from the date of warrant be commissioned chief pharmacists after passing a satisfactory examination, and shall have the rank, pay and allowances of chief boatwains, and the House recedes.

Amendment 89 provides for an increase in the limitation for clerical, drafting and messenger service in the various navy yards and naval stations, without any increase in the appropriation, in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, owing to the increased work thrown upon this department under the new system of storekeeping and cost accounting, and the House recedes.

Amendment 90 strikes out the limitation of \$10,000 for the hulls of aeroplanes, and the House recedes with an amendment fixing the limit at \$35,000. Amendment 91 strikes out the limitation of \$20,000 for the machinery of aeroplanes, and the Senate recedes.

Amendment 92 provides for additional payments from the Naval Academy commissary fund to secure suitable waiters for the midshipmen, and the House recedes. Amendment 93 strikes out the House provision for the board of visitors to the Naval Academy and inserts a provision which has been carried heretofore in the Naval Appropriation bill for several years, and the House recedes. Amendments 94 and 95 are changes of total, and the House recedes.

Amendments 96 and 97 provide for an increase of \$200 each in the salary of the chief clerk in the office and in the office of the adjutant and inspector in the Marine Corps, placing all the chief clerks at the office of the Marine Corps on an equal footing, and the House recedes. Amendments 98 and 99 are changes of total, and the House recedes. Amendment 100 strikes out the proviso that coal furnished the Marine Corps shall be mined by eight-hour labor, and the House recedes. Amendment 101 is a change of total, and the House recedes.

Amendment 103 provides that of the two battleships to be built in the navy yards one shall be built in a navy yard on the Pacific coast, and the House recedes. Amendments 108 and 109 strike out the provisions whereby submarines are excepted from provision that the Secretary may build any or all vessels authorized to be built in such navy yard as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that there is a combination,

agreement or understanding among builders to prevent unrestricted competition in the letting of contracts, and the House recedes. Amendment 110 strikes out the provision allowing the gunboat which was authorized to be built on the Great Lakes under the Act of May 4, 1898, to be built elsewhere, and the Senate recedes.

Amendment 115 strikes out the eight-hour law provision in the bill and inserts in lieu thereof that of the act approved June 19, 1912, limiting the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon government work, and the House recedes. Amendment 116 strikes out the provision prohibiting the employment of enlisted men or seamen from doing repair work belonging to any recognized trade on battleships of the Navy when such battleships are docked or laid up in any navy yard for repairs, and the House recedes with an amendment whereby it is prohibited to employ any enlisted man at any duty except such as are or may be performed by the crew of the battleship while at sea or in a foreign port while any battleships of the Navy are docked or laid up at any navy yard for repairs. Amendment 117 strikes out the word "provided," and the House recedes.

NO AGREEMENT ON NAVAL INCREASE.

The Committee on Conference has been unable to agree on the following amendments:

Amendment 102: "That for the purpose of further increasing the naval establishment of the United States the President is hereby authorized to have constructed two first class battleships, each carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any vessel of its class, to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to cost, exclusive of armor and armament, not to exceed \$7,425,000 each."

Amendments 104, 105, 106 and 107: "Eight submarine torpedo-boats in an amount not exceeding in the aggregate \$4,480,000; and the sum of \$1,600,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose, and the Secretary of the Navy is directed to consider the advisability of stationing four of said submarine torpedo-boats at or near the mouth of the Mississippi River and the United States seacoast of the Gulf of Mexico as a proper naval defense thereof and the other four upon the Pacific coast."

Amendment 111: "Construction and machinery: On account of hulls and outfits of vessels and steam machinery of vessels heretofore and herein authorized, \$12,658,205."

Amendment 112: "Increase of the Navy: Equipment: Toward the completion of equipment outfit of the vessels heretofore and herein authorized, \$445,000."

Amendment 113: "Increase of the Navy: Armor and Armament: Toward the armor and armament for vessels heretofore and herein authorized, \$13,183,200."

Amendment 114: "Total increase of the Navy heretofore and herein authorized, \$29,799,373.48."

Total Senate amendments exclusive of increase of Navy, \$2,483,037. Amount agreed to in conference, \$1,343,570. Amount of Senate recessions, \$1,139,467.

COST OF OCCUPATION OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The following message from the President, transmitting statement relative to the cost which has accrued to the United States as a result of the occupation of the Philippine Islands, was presented in the House July 19: To the House of Representatives:

The following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives Jan. 25, 1912:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to submit a statement to the House showing the cost which has accrued to the Government of the United States, from the beginning of and as the result of the occupation of the Philippine Islands by the United States.

The cost to the Government of the United States resulting from the occupation of the Philippine Islands, through direct appropriations by Congress, is as follows:

(a) By the Act of March 3, 1901, to carry out the obligations of the treaty of Nov. 7, 1900, covering the cession by Spain to the United States of certain small islands belonging to the Philippine Archipelago lying outside the lines described in the treaty of Paris, \$100,000.

(b) By the Act of March 3, 1903, for the relief of distress in the Philippine Islands, \$3,000,000.

(c) By the Act of March 3, 1903, for completing the census of the Philippine Islands, \$351,925.50.

The total cost accruing to the Government of the United States for the purposes defined by the three acts cited was therefore \$3,451,925.50. There has been no other direct expenditure from public funds of the United States solely for and on account of the Philippine Islands not subsequently repaid from Philippine revenues. On the other hand, there was expended from the revenues of the Philippine Islands from 1898 to 1900, in the execution of the direct military purposes of the United States, a total of \$4,975,747.52, for which no reimbursement to the Philippines has been made. There is consequently a difference, in direct expenditures, in favor of the Philippine Islands of \$1,523,822.02. Whatever cost has accrued to the United States, in addition to the direct expenditures above cited as a result of the occupation of the Philippine Islands, has resulted from the military and naval operations in and about the archipelago and from the construction of fortifications and naval stations therein. The total amount thus expended cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy. In this connection your attention is invited to Senate Documents No. 339 and No. 416, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, wherein are printed the reports of the Secretary of War in response to a resolution of the Senate of April 17, 1902, which resolution sought to obtain information regarding expenditures on account of the Philippine Islands of the same nature as desired by your resolution of Jan. 25, 1912. These reports of the Secretary of War set forth the data desired for the periods indicated as accurately as was then possible and show the difficulties attending compilation of data of the kind desired and the impossibility of securing accurate results.

The same difficulties, intensified by the changing conditions during the period that has since elapsed, exist to-day and render the problem presented by your resolution practically insoluble.

The cost of the military and naval operations in the Philippines resulting from the occupation of those islands is and must always remain a matter of argument. These operations resulted in part from the war with Spain and in part from the insurrection in the Philippines incident thereto; but the Philippines were not a cause of the war with Spain, nor is it possible to separate the cost of the war in the Philippines from the cost of the war elsewhere, nor the cost of the war with Spain from the cost of the Philippine insurrection. Again, it is impossible to state what part of the cost of the support of the Army and Navy since the conclusion of the Philippine insurrection can be regarded as resulting from the occupation of the archipelago. We maintained a fleet in the Orient for many years. It cannot be said definitely that our occupation of the Philippine Islands

increased this fleet. The military forces now in the islands would have to be supported at home were they not in the Philippines. On at least two occasions their presence there has resulted in saving to the United States in the cost of sending troops to China for the protection of American interests. It is impossible, in other words, to determine clearly what part of the naval and military expenditures in the Philippines is chargeable to the cost of the islands and what part to the cost of national defense. The cost of fortifications in the Philippines can be more readily computed, but this is an item chargeable clearly to national defense rather than to the occupation of the Philippine Islands. If we had a naval station in those islands, as all persons of whatever view propose, such fortifications are necessary.

Aside from the direct appropriations of Congress cited above, the expenditures incident to military and naval operations, and the support of the United States forces in the archipelago, the Philippine Islands have been in no way a charge against the Treasury of the United States. In other words, with the exceptions named, the Philippine Government has been entirely self-supporting. Moreover, it has been throughout self-supporting in a larger sense than any other territorial possession of the United States. All expenses attached to the collection of revenues, to the administration of the Post Office Department and of the courts, to the survey of the islands, to the conservation of their resources, and to the improvement of their rivers and harbors, and to all similar public works, which elsewhere, as in Porto Rico, Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands, are a charge against the National Treasury, are and have been paid from the revenues of the Philippine Islands.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, July 19, 1912.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill (H.R. 24450) was passed by the Senate July 24, carrying the following amendments:

Provided, That Sec. 1315 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, fixing the membership of the Corps of Cadets at the U.S. Military Academy, is hereby amended by changing the clause "one from the District of Columbia" so as to read "two from the District of Columbia."

Provided further, That hereafter any candidate designated as principal or alternate for appointment as cadet may present himself at any time for physical examination at West Point, N.Y., or other prescribed places, as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

Provided further, That hereafter graduates of the Military Academy shall receive mileage as authorized by law for officers of the Army from West Point, N.Y., to the station which they first join for duty.

And provided further, That hereafter whenever all vacancies at the Military Academy shall not have been filled as a result of the regular annual entrance examinations, the remaining vacancies shall be filled by admission from the list of alternates from the respective states in which the vacancies occur, selected in their order of merit established at such entrance examinations. The admissions thus made shall be credited to the United States at large and shall not interfere with or affect in any manner whatsoever any appointment authorized by existing law. Provided, That whenever, by the operation of this or any other law, the Corps of Cadets exceeds its authorized maximum strength as now provided by law, the admission of alternates as prescribed in this act shall cease until such time as the Corps of Cadets may be reduced below its present authorized strength.

Provided, That hereafter two assistant professors shall be authorized in the department of English and history, one for English and one for history.

On page 4, line 11, after the word "captain," insert "in addition to his regular pay," so as to make the clause read: "For pay of one adjutant, who shall not be above the rank of captain, in addition to his regular pay, \$600."

Hereafter there shall be maintained at the U.S. Military Academy an engineer detachment, which shall consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 40 first-class privates, and 40 second-class privates.

For pay of such engineer detachment, \$24,000; additional pay for length of service, \$6,408: Provided, That the enlisted men of said detachment shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now or may be hereafter authorized for corresponding grades in the battalions of engineers: Provided further, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to authorize an increase in the total number of enlisted men of the Army now authorized by law.

For one typewriter and cabinet, \$120.

On page 34, line 18, after the words "remain so until," to strike out "expended," and insert "completion," so as to make the clause read: "For completion of the East Academic Building, including finished grading, approaches, etc., in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Secretary of War, to be immediately available and to remain so until completion, \$95,117."

On page 35, amend paragraph to read: "Hereafter the Secretary of War may grant the Superintendent of the Academy leave of absence without deduction from pay or allowances for the same period that the Superintendent may grant leave of absence to other officers of the Academy under the provisions of Sec. 1330 of the Revised Statutes."

On page 35, strike out: "No pay shall be withheld from Lieut. Col. J. M. Carson, Jr., Deputy Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, because of the payment by him in May 1909, when major and quartermaster, U.S. Army, for eight horses or polo ponies purchased pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of War for use in the instruction of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy."

Add at the end of the bill the following: Provided, That any officer of the U.S. Army now holding the position of permanent professor at the U.S. Military Academy who on July 1, 1914, should have served not less than thirty-three years in the Army, one-third of which service shall have been as professor and instructor at the Military Academy, shall on that date have the rank, pay, and allowances of a colonel in the Army.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 7338, Mr. Townsend.—To create the Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue Cutter Service.

EFFICIENCY OF MARINE CORPS.

H.R. 25805, Mr. Howard.—That the band of the U.S. Marine Corps shall consist of one leader, whose pay and allowances shall be those of a captain in the Marine Corps; one second leader, whose pay shall be \$150 per month; five principal musicians, whose pay shall be \$125 per month; thirty first-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$100 per month; twenty second-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$85 per month; and five third-class musicians, whose pay shall be \$70 per month.

Sec. 2. That the second leader and the principal, first-class, second-class, and third-class musicians shall not be entitled to fuel, light, quarters, nor rations, nor any allowances therefor, except that when ordered by the proper authority on duty outside the limits of the District of Columbia they shall be subsisted and quartered by the Government while on such duty; and that their rates of pay shall not be increased on account of length of service.

Sec. 3. That such further sum as may be necessary to cover the increase in the pay of said band provided by this act be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, under the appropriation "Pay Marine Corps," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913: Provided, That hereafter no member of said band shall be detailed, ordered, or permitted to leave his post to engage in any pursuit, business, or performance in civil life for emolument, hire, or otherwise when the same shall interfere with the customary employment and regular engagement of local civilians in their respective arts, trades, or professions.

H.R. 25831, Mr. Foss (by request).—That from and after

the passage and approval of this act the President of the United States or such member of the Cabinet or such other person as he may designate, shall formulate such provisions and regulations for the sailing and management of all steamships carrying passengers to or from the United States so that, as nearly as may be practicable, such steamships shall be run in pairs or by twos or more, so that in case of any accident to one of such steamships the other one or two would be close enough to render any necessary assistance; and such ships should never be more than twenty miles from each other.

H.R. 25877, Mr. Borland.—That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Surgeon General of the Army of the United States to furnish to all persons entitled to artificial limbs or apparatus for resection under any acts of Congress such artificial limb or apparatus as the person entitled thereto may select, within such limits of cost as may be established from time to time by the Surgeon General at his discretion: Provided, That the maker of said limb or apparatus shall give such security for the quality, workmanship, and durability of the same as the Surgeon General may require: And provided further, That in all cases where the person entitled to such artificial limb or apparatus for resection elects to receive commutation therefor in money he shall be paid in lieu of said artificial limb or apparatus for resection only the amounts now provided by Sec. 4788 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

H.R. 25897, Mr. McCoy.—To reinstate Edwin Taylor as a passed assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 25911, Mr. Peters.—Authorizing the Treasury Department to test upon ships in the Revenue Cutter Service the device for hoisting and lowering lifeboats at sea devised by A. F. Eells, of Boston.

H.R. 25912, Mr. Linthicum.—Appropriates \$50,000 for the erection of a monument at Fort McHenry in honor of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and to those men who repelled the attack of the British fleet on that fort.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The status of appropriation bills on July 24 was as follows: (1) Urgent Deficiency, (2) District of Columbia, (3) Diplomatic and Consular, (4) Fortifications, approved; (1) Agriculture, (2) Pensions, (3) Legislative, (4) Naval, (5) Sundry Civil, in conference: (1) Indian, (2) Post Office, (3) Military Academy, reported in Senate; Army bill, ready to report in Senate; Rivers and Harbors, waiting Presidential approval.

The Senate on July 24 passed the Sundry Civil bill, appropriating \$116,000,000, about \$6,000,000 more than the amount in the bill as it left the House. All the amendments noted in our issue of July 20, page 1471, were passed by the Senate. The following amendment of the committee was stricken out on point of order:

Retired officers of the Navy shall be eligible for appointment as lighthouse inspectors; and whenever vacancies occur in the position of lighthouse inspector elsewhere than in the districts which include the Mississippi River and its tributaries retired naval officers, who, as such officers, have had recent experience in the duties of lighthouse inspector, shall be given preference for appointment to fill said vacancies; and retired officers of the navy so appointed to the Lighthouse Service shall have all the rights and privileges enjoyed by civilians heretofore or hereafter appointed to be lighthouse inspectors, and shall be held as entitled to like benefits of precedence, tenure of office, and pay for services rendered in such capacity.

Mr. Burton said: "In the Act of 1910 to reorganize the Lighthouse Board there is an express provision that Army and Navy officers may be detailed for a period not exceeding three years from the taking effect of the section. That is in Section 11. The act was approved June 17, 1910. That is a limitation on the appointment of Army and Navy officers in the Service, and this would be directly contrary to that enactment."

The Senate and House conferees reached an agreement July 24 upon \$100 a month to be granted Mrs. Schley, widow of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley. The Senate passed a bill granting Mrs. Schley \$150 a month. The House cut it down to \$50. The House has a fixed rule, which limits the amount of pensions to \$50 per month in cases of widows of admirals and generals.

The Senate on July 24 passed the House bill granting \$50 pension to the widow of Brig. Gen. E. S. Bragg, but refused to pass the bill increasing pension from \$12 to \$50 in the case of the widow of Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, it having been shown that Mrs. Hawkins has an income of \$13,000 per year and is not dependent.

The Senate on July 24 passed the joint resolution directing President Taft to resubmit to another court-martial for reconsideration of the sentence imposed by a previous trial the cases of West Point Cadets Ralph I. Sasse, of Wilmington, Del.; Ellicott H. Freeland, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Tatnall D. Simpkins, of Albany, Ga., and John D. Christian, of Lynchburg, Va., dismissed from the Military Academy last August for intoxication.

The Senate on July 24 passed S. 4780, for the erection of a memorial amphitheater at Arlington Cemetery. An amendment includes provision for a chapel.

PENALTIES FOR DESERTION.

The Senate on July 24 passed H.R. 17483, amending Section 1908 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to authorize the President, in certain cases, to mitigate or remit the loss of rights of citizenship imposed by law upon deserters from the military or naval service. The Senate adds this proviso:

And provided further, That the provisions of Sec. 1118 of the Revised Statutes of the United States that no deserter from the military Service of the United States shall be enlisted or mustered into the military Service, and the provisions of Sec. 2 of the Act of Congress approved Aug. 1, 1894, entitled "An Act to regulate enlistments in the Army of the United States," shall not be construed to preclude the re-enlistment or muster into the Army of any person who has deserted, or may hereafter desert, from the military Service of the United States in time of peace, or of any soldier whose service during his last preceding term of enlistment has not been honest and faithful, whenever the re-enlistment or muster into the military Service of such person or soldier shall, in view of the good conduct of such person or soldier subsequent to such desertion or service, be authorized by the Secretary of War.

The Senate also adds a new section the following:

Sec. 2. That Sec. 1420 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Acts of Congress approved May 12, 1879, and Feb. 23, 1891, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1420. No minor under the age of fourteen years, no insane or intoxicated person, and no person who has deserted in time of war from the naval or military Service of the United States shall be enlisted in the naval Service."

That Sec. 1624, Art. 19, of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of Congress approved May 12, 1879, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 1624, Art. 19. Any officer who knowingly enlists into the naval Service any person who has deserted in time of war from the naval or military Service of the United States, or any insane or intoxicated person, or any minor between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years, without the consent of his parents or guardian, or any minor under the age of fourteen years, shall be punished as a court-martial may direct."

MEXICAN INSURRECTION CLAIMS.

A committee substitute for S.J. Res. 103 was brought before the Senate on July 22 and discussed, as else-

where noted, but no definite action was taken. The proposed substitute reads:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to make, or cause to be made under his direction, a full and thorough investigation of each and all claims of American citizens and of persons domiciled in the United States which may be called to his attention by claimants, or their attorneys for damages for injuries to their persons or property, received by them or by those of whom claimants may be the legal representatives, within the boundaries of the United States, by means of gunshot wounds or otherwise inflicted by Mexican Federal or insurgent troops during the late insurrection in Mexico in the year 1911.

For the purpose of such investigation the Secretary of War is authorized to appoint a commission of three officers of the Army, one of whom shall be an inspector general. Such commission shall have authority to subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and to take evidence on oath relating to any such claim and to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers in any such proceeding by application to the district court of the United States for the district within which any session of the commission is held, which court is hereby empowered and directed to make all orders and issue all processes necessary for that purpose, and said commission shall have all the powers conferred by law upon inspectors general of the United States Army in the performance of their duties. Such commission shall report to Congress, through the Secretary of War, as soon as practicable, its findings of fact upon each and all the claims presented to it and its conclusion as to the justice and equity thereof and as to the proper amount of compensation or indemnity thereupon.

The Navy Department objects to the bill (H.R. 25343) to commission certain professors of the Naval Academy as professors of mathematics with the rank of lieutenant because of its ambiguous wording, recommending that the bill under consideration be so modified as to state explicitly the purposes for which it is intended, having in mind the provisions of existing law.

Favorable report was made in the House July 22 on H.R. 24561, to transfer the military reservation of Fort Thomas, Ky., to the Navy Department for the establishment of a central depot for the training of Marine Corps recruits. The committee say: "In view of the fact that this reservation has been abandoned for some three years, and the War Department has recommended to Congress the sale of certain military reservations with a view to utilizing the proceeds to bring about a readjustment of the stations of the mobile troops of the Regular Army of the United States, it is the opinion of your committee that it would be unprofitable to longer retain the Fort Thomas reservation for the use of the War Department; and as the proof shows that this reservation represents an outlay of \$628,965.78, and the maximum appraisal of same is \$250,000, it would represent a loss of \$378,965.78, if put upon the market at its full appraisal. Your committee therefore recommends that it be transferred to the Navy Department, where it will be of greater profit to the Government of the United States." The Secretary of War, however, does not favor the passage of the bill, since Congress has not yet endorsed the War Department's policy of concentration and reduction of posts, and it is not yet certain that Fort Thomas may not be further needed for Army purposes.

Favorable report was made in the House July 23 on S. 6678, authorizing the Secretary of War, under certain conditions, to detail officers of the Engineer Corps to perform the engineering work necessary for the construction of a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. The committee say: "The bill is intended to carry into effect the first recommendation of the commission, to the effect that United States Engineer officers should be assigned to perform without charge the work necessary for the construction of the canal whenever the financial requisites mentioned in the report have been complied with. The opinion of Gen. W. H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., was obtained by the Senate Committee on Commerce regarding this bill, and it was amended in accordance with his recommendations before passing the Senate. The proposed canal will connect the Great Lakes with the Ohio River by the shortest and most practicable route and at the lowest elevation. It will link the greatest internal waterway traffic in the world, that on the Great Lakes, amounting to about 80,000,000 tons per annum, with the greatest river traffic on the continent, that on the Ohio River, amounting to about 16,000,000 tons per annum. It will, when completed, afford the shortest deep waterway interior route from New Orleans to New York by way of the improved Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, the canal itself, Lake Erie, the New York Erie Canal and the Hudson River. Further, when the proposed canal from New York Harbor to the Delaware is completed, this interior waterway will be extended to Philadelphia by the Delaware River and thence to Baltimore and Washington by way of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River. With this canal in operation it will be possible to carry the coal of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia to the ports on the Great Lakes, to New York and to Canada much cheaper than at present, and also to convey the iron ore of Minnesota to the furnaces of the Ohio Valley at rates much below those at present prevailing. The funds for the building of the canal are to be provided by the people of the counties in West Virginia, eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, who will be immediately benefited thereby."

In the case of a bill (H.R. 23084) to reinstate Edward P. Dieter as second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps the Secretary of the Navy says: "It appears that Mr. Dieter resigned his commission as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps to escape trial by general court-martial upon a charge (scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals), the prescribed limitation to punishment for which was then dismissal. Under the circumstances above set forth the Commandant of the Marine Corps recommended that the bill (H.R. 23084) be not favorably considered. In view of the circumstances of the case the Department is of the opinion that the enactment of a law in any form reinstating Mr. Dieter as an officer in the Marine Corps would establish an undesirable precedent, and would have a most undesirable effect upon the discipline of the Service, and it is recommended, therefore, that the bill under consideration (H.R. 23084) be not favorably considered. It might be further stated that on Jan. 10, 1908, Mr. Dieter requested reconsideration of his resignation and that he be allowed to re-enter the Service. The Commandant of the Marine Corps, to whom the letter was referred, returned it—'with the information that Mr. Dieter's record while an officer in the Marine Corps brought disgrace and discredit upon the corps, and it is, therefore, recommended that no further action be taken in regard to this communication.' The Department accordingly declined to comply with Mr. Dieter's request."

The Arctic steamer Roosevelt, built for Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., for his exploration, and later purchased by John Arbuckle for a wrecking steamer, was sold at auction July 24 for \$35,200 to H. E. J. McDermott, who represented an outside firm.

NAVAL GUNNERY COMPETITIONS.

The gunnery trophy for battleships for 1912 is to be transferred from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, and the trophy for destroyers from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The Colorado, according to the final merit in gunnery, won the battleship trophy, and the Monaghan won the destroyer trophy. The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the battleship trophy transferred from the Michigan, last year's winner, to the Colorado, and the destroyer trophy from the Dale to the Monaghan. The Michigan, last year's battleship winner, dropped to fourth place, and the Dale did not participate in the destroyer contest. The commanding officer of the Colorado received the following letter from the Navy Department and the commanding officer of the Monaghan a similar one:

1. The Department takes pleasure in informing you that the U.S.S. Colorado, in competition with twenty-two vessels of her class, attained the highest final merit in gunnery for the fiscal year which has just ended, and is awarded the gunnery trophy in recognition of the high state of efficiency of her personnel.
2. The Department congratulates the officers and men of the U.S.S. Colorado, and commends the intelligence and zealous training that produced such efficiency.
3. Submit the name, or names, of officers, not to exceed two, of the U.S.S. Colorado who by their efficient work have done most to bring about the excellent results obtained. A copy of this letter will be placed on file with their records.
4. Publish this letter at general muster.

Capt. W. A. Gill, U.S.N., who commanded the Colorado throughout the competitive year, and Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Evans, U.S.N., who commanded the Monaghan during part of the year, received letters of commendation. The following is the comparative standing of the ships in the contests:

VESSELS OF THE BATTLESHIP CLASS.

Final merit in gunnery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, of vessels of the battleship class:

Stand- ing.	Ship.	Final merit autumn practice, 1911.	Final merit spring practice, 1912.	Final merit in gunnery, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.
1.	Colorado	65.076	78.160	71.618
2.	Delaware	52.551	50.316	51.434
3.	New Hampshire	48.249	31.673	39.961
4.	Michigan	30.787	47.791	39.289
5.	Saratoga	50.444	24.514	37.479
6.	South Carolina	45.191	22.245	38.718
7.	Maryland	29.462	32.494	30.978
8.	North Dakota	22.393	39.588	30.891
9.	Kansas	30.818	27.191	29.005
10.	Louisiana	30.939	24.715	27.827
11.	Connecticut	29.664	25.752	27.708
12.	Virginia	19.514	35.633	27.574
13.	Ohio	9.730	45.240	27.485
14.	California	21.962	32.309	27.086
15.	New Jersey	8.781	40.538	24.635
16.	Mississippi	24.723	24.431	24.577
17.	South Dakota	9.560	38.507	24.033
18.	Nebraska	15.913	31.888	23.901
19.	Georgia	29.236	16.764	23.000
20.	Missouri	19.357	18.840	19.099
21.	Minnesota	21.058	15.889	18.474
22.	North Carolina	11.280	17.888	14.584
23.	Utah	.....	47.237	.....
	Rhode Island	.....	39.280	.....
	Florida	.....	11.467	.....
	Washington	.....	36.949	.....
	Vermont	.....	36.300	.....
	West Virginia	.....	19.869	.....
	Maine	.....	11.091	.....
	Idaho	.....	9.223	.....

VESSELS OF THE TORPEDO CLASS.

Final merit in gunnery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, of vessels of the torpedo class:

Stand- ing.	Ship.	Final merit autumn practice, 1911.	Final merit spring practice, 1912.	Final merit in gunnery, fiscal year ending June 30, 1912.
	Monaghan	46.439	86.901	66.670
	Lawrence	31.025	98.824	64.925
	Tripp	25.660	88.384	57.022
	Reid	73.911	37.485	55.698
	Preston	60.884	48.946	54.915
	Farragut	40.561	69.231	54.896
	Drayton	26.442	76.864	51.653
	Hopkins	22.933	79.977	51.455
	Smith	56.591	45.906	51.249
	McCall	53.131	49.322	51.227
	Paulding	58.677	33.926	46.302
	Hull	58.826	23.529	41.178
	Burrows	28.854	47.058	40.223
	Whipple	28.477	4.003	36.477
	Stewart	68.950	38.840	36.338
	Ammen	33.826	27.995	34.200
	Roe	40.405	33.333	33.690
	Rowan	34.046	33.333	31.455
	Flusser	28.258	34.651	28.128
	Lamson	14.323	41.933	25.807
	Mayrant	17.817	33.796	17.185
	Terry	19.023	15.846	16.314
	Preble	27.657	4.970	13.513
	Perkins	25.450	1.575	10.863
	Sterett	21.725	0.000	5.975
	Walke	4.335	7.614	.....
	Truxtun	58.195	.....	.....
	Paul Jones	57.153	.....	.....
	Warrington	13.820	.....	.....
	Perry	.....	81.735	.....
	Goldsborough	.....	6.017	.....
	Patterson	.....	0.000	.....
	Bainbridge	.....	No practice	.....
	Barry	.....	.....	.....
	Chauncey	.....	.....	.....
	Dale	.....	.....	.....
	Decatur	.....	.....	.....

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Atlantic Fleet is busy holding general exercises in the eastern approaches to Long Island Sound, with its base in Narragansett Bay, and some interesting problems will keep the officers and men busy for some days. The vessels engaged include battleships, torpedo-boat destroyers and submarines, and the activity, alertness and judgment of the officers and men on each will be taxed to the utmost during the war game.

Incident to the war game now engaging the attention of the Atlantic Fleet off Newport, R.I., the Florida, Delaware, North Dakota, Utah, Louisiana and Kansas were the object of an attack of the submarines July 25, screened by about fifteen torpedo-boat destroyers. The lookouts of the battleships, it is reported, discovered what appeared to be periscopes of approaching submarines, and the vessels began firing to "disable" them. The supposed periscopes proved to be dummies which the "enemy" had set afloat to deceive the commanders of the battleships, and while these dummies were being

made the object of attack the real submarines dove under the destroyers and came up, it is said, sufficiently near the battleships to have discharged torpedoes into them. It is said to be the first instance of the use of dummy periscopes in a war game.

The China Squadron, Asiatic Fleet, has been discontinued. The Asiatic Fleet has been reorganized as follows: First Division, Saratoga (fleet flagship), Albany, Cincinnati; Second Division, Elcano, Helena, Quirós, Samar, Villalobos; Third Division, Callao, Monterey, Pascataqua, Wilmington; Fourth Division, Monadnock, Pampanga; fleet auxiliaries, Rainbow, Wompatuck.

The U.S.S. Orion has been ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon as practicable.

The official announcement comes from the navy yard, New York, that the battleship New York will be launched on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1912.

The U.S.S. Saturn has been ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., on Aug. 1, 1912, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

A cablegram has been received from the commander-in-chief, Asiatic Fleet, reporting that the Rainbow will act as fleet flagship until further notice.

The U.S.S. Denver will leave Mare Island about Aug. 5 for a visit to various ports along the west coast of Mexico.

The U.S.S. Scorpion, stationed at Constantinople, Turkey, has arrived at Odessa to go into drydock for trifling repairs. Shortly after the arrival of the vessel the Governor of the city, Mr. Sosnovski, paid a visit to Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham on board the Scorpion. Lieutenant Commander Upham returned the calls, and with the officers of the vessel was entertained at dinner by General von der Flit. The officers were also guests of the British and American clubs.

Comdr. E. H. Tillman, commanding the U.S.S. Newport, public marine school of New York city, in a letter to the Board of Education of New York city forwarded from Stockholm, Sweden, on July 8, says: "I have the honor to report the arrival of the Newport at Stockholm, Sweden, to-day, at 11:10 p.m., after a trip of 1,145 miles. She left Plymouth, England, at 7 a.m., July 2, and early in the afternoon of July 5 entered the Kiel Canal and passed out at the eastern end at 1:50 a.m., July 6. Owing to the boats of the Newport, when hoisted, projecting over the sides, it was necessary to tow four of them astern through the canal. The canal is being widened and deepened at many places, necessitating running by dredges and schooners very slowly, and as it was often necessary to tie up to allow large steamships, going in the opposite direction, to pass, the passage through was slow and tedious. Routine drill and instruction were carried on when practical, but a large part of the time of the cadets was taken up by ship's duties. With the exception of a little thick weather approaching the Strait of Dover, and a few hours' fog in the Baltic, the weather was fine during the trip, and the Baltic as smooth as the proverbial mill pond."

Frank Fencil, master at arms, third class; Charles W. Eicher, coxswain; Edward P. M. Davis and Thomas Swords, seamen, all attached to the U.S.S. Florida, have been commended by Beekman Winthrop, Acting Secretary of the Navy, for bravery in rescuing from drowning on the night of July 11, 1912, George Dearwester, a demented enlisted man, who fought hard to end his life. The Florida was anchored to the westward of Point Judith, and there was a dense fog at the time of the rescue. As soon as Fencil discovered that Dearwester was in the water he threw a bowline which landed across Dearwester's chest, but Dearwester made no effort to save himself, and instead threw the bowline away. Two cork buoys were also thrown to Dearwester, both of which were very near him, and the Franklin life buoy was let go also, the latter at some little distance. Dearwester made no attempt to get to any of the buoys, and the impression in watching him was that he had lost his head, as drowning persons sometimes do. When Fencil realized that Dearwester was making no effort to save himself he jumped overboard. He was followed a moment afterward by Edward P. M. Davis, seaman. Both men swam to Dearwester, who resisted them, and they were unable to get him on the life buoy or to hold on to him, though they were both struggling with him. Meantime the lifeboat had been promptly lowered and came forward. As it approached Dearwester he broke entirely away from Fencil and Davis. Thomas Swords, seaman, seeing this, jumped overboard from the lifeboat and grasped him, still struggling, and got him so far as the bow of the boat. While the boat's crew were endeavoring to get hold of Dearwester, who was naked to the waist, he broke away from Swords and the boat's crew and sank alongside the port side of the boat. Shortly afterward he was seen again on the starboard side of the boat, under water, when Charles W. Eicher, coxswain, jumped overboard, swam to him, grasped him by the foot and succeeded in towing him to the boat, although he continued his struggles and resistance all the time. Dearwester and the others were then gotten on board and Dearwester was placed under the care of the doctor. All the men who jumped overboard to the rescue went in the clothes in which they stood.

The Acting Secretary of the Navy has commended the gallantry of Henry H. Pohl, seaman; Allen P. Knaut, chief machinist's mate; William J. Findley, fireman, first class, and Lawrence F. Corbett, sergeant, U.S.M.C., for their rescue of Frank W. Burzyck, ordinary seaman, who while asleep had rolled off the dock at Belfast, Me., July 6, 1912. Pohl at once jumped from the dock and swam underneath, where Burzyck had been swept by the strong tide then running, and was soon followed by Knaut, and when the men reached the edge of the dock they were brought up by Findley, who had crawled down a pile, and Corbett, who had stripped off his khaki field coat and lowered it down to the men in the water while held up on the edge of the dock by his legs by other enlisted men who were present.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in our complete Navy table elsewhere in this issue:

Whipple, Hull, Perry, Preble and Stewart, arrived July 22 at San Diego, Cal.
Pennsylvania, Raleigh and St. Louis, arrived July 23 at Bellingham, Wash.
Cincinnati, sailed July 24 from Amoy, China, for Shanghai, China.
California and South Dakota, sailed July 24 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu, H.T.
Abarenda, sailed July 24 from Yokohama, Japan, for Manila, P.I.
Lebanon, arrived July 23 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Quirós, arrived July 24 at Hankow, China.
Cyclops and Paducah, arrived July 24 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Sterling, arrived July 25 at Boston, Mass.

Petrel, arrived July 25 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Osark, arrived July 24 at Washington, D.C.
Hecker, sailed July 24 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Newport, R.I.
Decatur and Chaney, arrived July 24 at Shanghai, China.
Tacoma, sailed July 25 from Philadelphia, Pa., for Tompkinsville, N.Y.
Marietta, sailed July 23 from Annapolis, Md., for Hoboken, N.J.
Brutus, sailed July 25 from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads, Va.
Brutus, sailed from Newport for Hampton Roads July 25.
Paducah, sailed from Hampton Roads for New York July 25.
Cincinnati, arrived Shanghai July 26.
Tacoma, arrived New York July 26.
Ajax, sailed from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Bay July 26.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 24, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Stephen Doherty to be a lieutenant from June 7, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) John T. G. Stapler to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Ensign Jonas H. Ingram to be a lieutenant (J.G.) in the Navy from June 7, 1912, upon the completion of three years' service as an ensign.
Asst. Paymr. Richard H. Johnston to be a passed assistant paymaster from July 16, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
The following commanders to be captains from July 1, 1912, to fill vacancies: Joseph Strauss, Edward W. Eberle and William W. Gilmer.
Lieut. Comdr. Orton P. Jackson to be a commander from July 1, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Sinclair to be a lieutenant commander from June 7, 1912, to fill a vacancy.
The following ensigns to be lieutenants (J.G.) from June 7, 1912, upon the completion of three years' service as ensigns: James McC. Murray, Reuben R. Smith, Grattan C. Ditchman, Harry A. McClure and Samuel A. Clement.
Asst. Surg. Tharos Harlan to be a passed assistant surgeon from April 14, 1912, upon the completion of three years' service as an assistant surgeon.

CHANGES IN NAVY UNIFORMS.

G.O. 201, JULY 18, 1912, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1. In advance of the publication of the revised Uniform Regulations, now in press, the following instructions concerning officers' uniforms are issued, to go into effect upon receipt of this order. All changes in uniform and equipments involved shall be made as soon as practicable, and completed by Jan. 1, 1913; after which date no article of officers' uniforms or equipments shall be worn that does not conform to these regulations.

2. Blue and white caps.—The crown and quarters of the blue and the white caps shall be stiffened, so as to retain the shape of the cap, the outline to be the same for both caps. The stiffening shall include a grommet, to be of whalebone, bamboo, or other non-metallic material.

3. (a) Shoulder straps are abolished for all officers.

(b) Chief warrant officers shall wear on the collar of the frock coat the same devices as those prescribed for warrant officers of the same respective specialties, but embroidered in silver, instead of in gold. The surcharged star for line chief warrant officers to be embroidered in gold, instead of silver.

4. Shoulder marks on the overcoat are abolished; and on the white service coat and mess jacket shoulder marks are replaced by metal insignia, mounted on a tongue or strap of the same material as the coat or jacket. This strap is let in at the sleeve head seam, having a width of 2 1/4 inches at that point, tapering thence to a width of 1 1/4 inches at a point 1/2 inch from the collar; the strap then tapers sharply to a point, and is secured at that end by a small size Navy gilt button centered at 1/4 inches from the tip end of the strap.

5. Metal insignia shall conform in size, arrangement, and general pattern to the devices worn on the service coat collar. They are fastened by a brooch-pin, eyelets and split rings or pins, or screw attachments; eyelet holes to be worked in the strap, so that the insignia shall fit snugly down and always be in the same place.

6. (a) For officers of the rank of rear admiral, the outermost star shall be placed one-fourth inch clear inside the sleevehead seam; the other star one-half inch clear inside the first; and the corps device one-half inch clear inside the second star, its axis parallel to that of the star.

(b) For officers below flag rank and above that of ensign, the rank device shall be placed one-half inch clear of the sleevehead seam; the corps device one-half inch clear inside of the rank device.

(c) For officers of the rank of ensign and for warrant officers, paymasters' clerks, and mates, the device shall be so placed as to leave 1 1/4 inches clear space between it and the sleevehead seam.

(d) Unsymmetrical metal insignia shall be made in rights and lefts and be so placed that the side which is uppermost on the service coat collar shall be toward the front, except the eagle of captain's rank and the naval constructors' corps device, which shall be placed with the long dimension fore and aft; and the devices for warrant and chief warrant officers and mates, which shall be so placed that the side which is uppermost on the service coat collar shall be toward the neck. The crowns of anchors and stems of leaves or sprigs shall point outward; the bars for the rank of lieutenant and junior lieutenant, fore and aft.

7. Dimensions of corps and rank insignia.—Anchor, 1 1/2 inches long over all by 1 inch wide. Medical Corps device, stem to tip of leaf, 1 1/2 inches by 1 inch wide. Pay Corps device, inscribed in a rectangle 1 1/2 inches by 1 inch. Chaplain, the cross to be inclined 15 degrees from the vertical; vertical height, 1 inch. Professor of mathematics, length, 1 1/2 inches, width 1 inch. Construction Corps device, width, 1 1/2 inches, stem to crown tip 1 1/2 inches. Civil Engineer Corps device, length, 1 1/2 inches by 1 inch wide. Devices for chief warrant officers, warrant officers, and mates, the same as for the service coat collar. Bar, 1 inch by one-fourth inch; those of a pair to be set one-fourth inch apart, and in the metal insignia to be joined by a small wire at each end. Leaf, gold or silver, for the rank of lieutenant commander or commander, stem to tip 1-1/16 inches; width, 1 inch. Eagle, across the wings 2 1/4 inches, height, 1 inch; arrow tip to tip of laurel branch 1 1/2 inches. Star, five pointed, of size to be inscribed in a 1-inch circle, measuring about seven-eighths inches from one point to the next alternate point.

8. Epaulet insignia shall be rearranged as follows:

(a) For officers of or below the grade of lieutenant, no change, except the anchor to be slewed 90 degrees, so as to have the shank parallel to the axis of the epaulet, crown outward.

(b) For officers above the grade of lieutenant, the corps device to be mounted on the strap (shank) of the epaulet, 1 inch clear of the epaulet button, with the same orientation as in paragraph 6 (d), above; the rank device to be mounted on frog of epaulet.

9. Frock coat.—There shall be no buttons at the bottom of the coat tail; in front, five buttons in each row, instead of six, buttoning four, the fifth to be wholly visible just below and clear of the lapel.

10. Evening dress coat.—There shall be no buttons at the bottom of the coat tail.

11. The blue evening dress waistcoat is abolished and the white waistcoat substituted therefor.

12. Boat cloak.—To be long enough to reach to 2 inches below the top of the knee cap when worn over epaulets; collar to be of black velvet.

13. Full dress belt.—For officers of flag rank hereafter commissioned, to be of silk and gold webbing, the gold stripes to be the same as hitherto in width and arrangement, but to be woven in, instead of embroidered.

For officers of the rank of captain and commander, no change.

For officers below the rank of commander, to be of silk and gold webbing with five gold stripes, as hitherto prescribed for lieutenant and lieutenant commander.

14. Collars.—With all coats only plain standing collars shall be worn, having square corners and meeting or overlapping in front. No turn-down collars nor collars with lapels, etc., permitted to be worn with any uniform.

15. Sleeve buttons and bosom studs to be of plain gold; bosom studs not more than one-fourth inch in diameter.

16. Shoes.—High shoes to be worn with blue trousers with all uniforms, except service dress and evening dress. White shoes to be worn with white trousers, except when white trousers are worn with the blue "dress" uniform. With white shoes white socks shall be worn. With leggings high black shoes always to be worn. Pumps not to be worn with any uniform.

17. (a) White special full dress is established for wear in the tropics and in hot weather on occasions when special full dress would be appropriate, consisting of—

White service dress,
Sword and full dress belt,
Medals and badges,
White gloves.

(b) Similarly, white full dress is established, consisting of—
White service dress,
Sword and full dress belt,
Ribbons of medals and badges,
White gloves.

(c) Similarly, white dress and white undress are established, consisting of—
White service dress,
Sword and undress belt,
Ribbons of medals and badges,
White gloves.

18. For attaching aiguillettes to the shoulder.—The three parts of the aiguillette shall be bound together, lying flat, side by side, by a band of heavy, black ribbed silk ribbon 1½ inches wide, having on the under side a buttonhole, to fasten over a flat button, about one-half inch in diameter, covered with black silk for blue coats, and of white ivory or composition for white coats, sewed on white coats through both the flap and the coat, just inside the sleevehead seam on top of the shoulder. A covering strip 1½-inch gold lace shall be stitched over the top, sides, and edges of the band of ribbon, so as to conceal it entirely from view when the aiguillette is in place on the shoulder. With the mess jacket, evening dress, and frock coat, a similar button shall be placed under the lapel at the height of the collar bone, for securing the becket of the aiguillette. In special full dress, the aiguillette shall be secured on the second button from the top on the side opposite that on which the aiguillette is worn.

BECKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 202, JULY 18, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

1. The Narragansett Bay Naval Station shall consist of the Naval Training Station, the Naval War College, the Naval Torpedo Station, the Naval Hospital, and the Naval Coal Depot, Melville Station, R.I.

2. The commandant of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station shall also be the commandant of the 2d Naval District. He shall be the senior officer in command at the naval station.

3. The commandant shall control all military matters connected with the Narragansett Bay Naval Station; and all military questions of the recognized routine arising in the various subdivisions of his command shall be submitted to him for final action.

4. In all cases requests for the appointment of courts or boards shall be submitted to him by the several commanding officers; and in cases where he is not empowered by law or regulations to convene such courts or boards, the request therefor shall be forwarded by him to the Secretary of the Navy with appropriate recommendation.

5. All matters pertaining to leaves of absence exceeding twenty-four hours, official calls upon visiting ships or officials, salutes, ceremonies, uniform, etc., shall be under his direction.

6. Differences of opinion on matters needing settlement or co-ordination among the subdivisions of his command shall be submitted to him for action.

7. The coaling plant and the radio plant at Narragansett Bay shall be under his immediate charge, and he shall be responsible for their administration and efficiency.

8. The internal administration of the various subdivisions, except the coaling and radio plants, shall be conducted independently by the officers in immediate command, but the commandant shall have the right, whenever he deems it necessary, to call for information, make personal inspections and order investigations concerning all matters connected with the subdivisions.

9. When practicable, a civil engineer shall be attached to the office of the commandant. It shall be the duty of the civil engineer to supervise contract work, including new construction and repair work, and, upon application of the officer in command of any subdivision, the commandant shall, in his discretion, cause the civil engineer to report to such subdivision commander for the duty requested.

10. Money under the cognizance of a bureau of the Navy Department for the repair of buildings at the War College or Naval Hospital on Coaster's Harbor Island shall be expended by the commandant by allotment from the bureau concerned, after the request for repairs shall have been made by the officer in immediate command and after the approval of the usual requisition.

Suitable amounts of money shall be allotted to the commandant from the several appropriations for Coaster's Harbor Island for the care of the grounds outside buildings of the various commands.

Money appropriated for the Torpedo Station and for the Naval Hospital on the mainland shall be allotted direct to the officers in immediate command.

Money for the maintenance of the Training Station, coaling and radio plants shall be allotted as required to the commandant.

BECKMAN WINTHROP,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 203, JULY 25, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

To Par. 16 of G.O. 78, of Aug. 19, 1910, add the following: Where a bureau considers it necessary to prescribe a minimum limit of stores to be carried for use under its cognizance, such limit will be fixed by the bureau concerned, and the stock must be restored to this limit at the earliest opportunity.

PHILIP ANDREWS, Act. Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 204, JULY 25, 1912, NAVY DEPT.

1. Commandants and commanding officers of vessels are enjoined to exercise the strictest economy in the expenditure of funds under all allotments of the appropriation "Equipment of vessels," in order that a deficiency in that appropriation may not be caused. Officers holding surveys on articles of equipment shall be directed to exercise the utmost care in recommending repairs or replacements of articles chargeable to this appropriation, and whenever possible necessary repairs to such articles shall be made by the ship's force. Special attention is invited to Par. 21, G.O. 78, the provisions of which shall be strictly followed.

2. For all navy yards the bureaus are authorized to make allotments under this appropriation for material to be issued on ships' requisitions without approval by the bureau concerned, and whereas such allotments are made the commandants will restrict issues to the amounts so allotted. After the allotted sum has been expended at the yards, no requisitions whatever will be filled under this appropriation until they have been approved by the bureau concerned.

PHILIP ANDREWS, Act. Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 19.—Lieut. Comdr. Willis McDowell detached California; home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. U. S. Macy detached command Eagle; to Kansas as navigator.

Lieut. J. F. Green detached Vicksburg; home, wait orders.

Lieut. G. W. Steele, jr., to California as navigator.

Lieut. W. W. Smith detached Westinghouse Machine Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.; to California as ordnance officer.

Lieut. M. G. Cook detached command St. Louis; home, wait orders.

Lieut. W. E. Whitehead detached Colorado; to command St. Louis.

Lieut. C. S. Vanderbeek detached command Iris; to Vicksburg as executive officer and navigator.

Ensign J. B. Clark resignation accepted, to take effect July 25, 1912.

P.A. Surg. A. B. Hayward to naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

P.A. Surg. J. T. Miller detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston, S.C.

Bttn. Edward Crouch to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Gun. E. A. Robie detached Intrepid; continue treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Carp. W. O. Crockett to works Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va.

Cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet dated Shanghai, China, July 19, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. V. A. Kimberly detached naval station, Olongapo; to Saratoga.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Gilmer detached Saratoga; to naval station, Olongapo.

Lieut. Ernest Durr detached Monterey; to Villalobos.

Lieut. W. V. Tomb to naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. A. Woodruff detached Dale; to Canacao.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. B. Anderson detached Albany; home, wait orders.

Ensign J. C. Hilliard to Albany.

Ensign J. K. Lewis to Eleano.

Ensigns O. C. Pailthrop and R. E. Thornton to Pompey.

Ensign Junius Yates to Villalobos.

Ensign B. T. Young to Rainbow.

Ensign G. B. Strickland to Queros.

Ensign H. A. McClure detached command Villalobos; to Monterey.

Ensigns J. L. Riheldaffer and Webb Trammell to Monterey.

Ensign H. R. Bogusch detached California; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Ensign J. D. Moore detached Monterey; to naval hospital, Yokohama.

Bttn. J. C. Lindberg detached Saratoga; to naval station, Cavite.

Bttn. E. Hellmann detached Pompey; to Saratoga.

JULY 20.—Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock detached Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet; home, wait orders.

Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson detached commander, China Squadron; to Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.

Comdr. C. M. McCormick detached charge Eleventh Light-house District, Detroit, Mich.; to three months' sick leave.

Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Ridgely detached Kansas; home, wait orders.

Ensign C. Q. Wright to Saratoga.

Midshipman A. H. Guthrie detached Naval Academy; to Mississippi.

Surg. G. A. Lung to receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

P.A. Surg. R. I. Longabaugh detached naval hospital, New York; to naval station, Guam.

JULY 21.—SUNDAY.

JULY 22.—Capt. R. L. Russell commissioned a captain in the Navy from July 1, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. W. N. Jeffers commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. M. J. McCormack detached Mississippi; resignation accepted, to take effect July 27, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Riddle commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from July 1, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. D. Washburn, jr., detached Samar; to Cincinnati as navigator.

Ensign H. G. Cooper, jr., detached Monterey; to Cincinnati.

Ensign H. M. Hitchcock resignation as an ensign in the Navy accepted, to take effect Sept. 1, 1912.

Ensign F. L. Shea detached Eleano; to Monadnock.

Ensign Cleveland McCauley detached Cincinnati; to Eleano.

Surg. Ammen Farenholt detached marine recruiting station, San Francisco, Cal.; to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

P.A. Surg. J. A. B. Sinclair resignation as a passed assistant surgeon accepted, to take effect July 22, 1912.

Act. Asst. Surg. Z. A. Barker detached marine recruiting station, Detroit, Mich.; to marine recruiting station, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Paymr. G. S. Wood detached Eagle; wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. H. J. Hauser commissioned an assistant paymaster in the Navy from July 1, 1912.

Paymr. Clerk W. J. Smith appointed; to Tacoma.

Paymr. Clerk F. W. Hathaway appointed; to Wyoming.

JULY 23.—Capt. R. E. Coonts commissioned a captain from July 1, 1912.

Comdrs. W. S. Croesley, D. V. H. Allen, E. S. Kellogg, B. B. McCormick, R. D. Hasbrouck and F. H. Clark commissioned commanders from July 1, 1912.

Comdr. C. F. Hughes detached command Birmingham; to command Montana.

Comdr. J. F. Carter detached supervisor of the Harbor of New York; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Lieut. S. C. Hooper detached Naval Academy; to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department.

Asst. Paymr. H. J. Hauser to Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Paymr. Clerks E. M. Cronin and F. W. Baarsch appointed; to California.

Cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Shanghai, July 23, 1912.

Lieut. D. W. Bagley detached Saratoga; home, wait orders.

Lieut. C. S. Kerrick detached Mohican; home, wait orders.

Ensign H. H. Fergus to Saratoga.

Ensign F. R. Smith detached Cincinnati; to Saratoga.

Asst. Surg. S. D. Hart detached Eleano; to treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

JULY 24.—Capt. A. G. Winterhalter detached special duty, Navy Department; to aid for material.

Comdr. B. C. Decker detached command Chester; home, wait orders.

Comdrs. H. B. Price and E. H. Campbell commissioned a commander in the Navy from July 1, 1912.

Comdr. E. S. Kellogg detached Minnesota, Aug. 31, 1912; to Naval War College.

Lieut. Bradford Barnette to Tacoma.

Lieuts. (J.G.) L. J. Gulliver, R. B. Coffman, R. S. Galloway and C. C. Krakow commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from June 7, 1912.

Ensign T. N. Alford detached Ammen; to Mississippi.

Midshipman A. C. Roberts detached Naval Academy; to New Jersey.

Bttn. H. D. Dougherty detached receiving ship at New York; to Tennessee.

Bttn. Edward Crouch detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Montana.

Bttn. J. J. Joyce to Montana.

Bttn. Frank Schultz detached receiving ship at New York; to Tennessee.

JULY 25.—Lieut. Comdr. E. T. Constien detached Tacoma; to Vermont as first lieutenant.

Lieut. C. E. Smith detached Mare Island, Cal.; to group commander, First Submarine Group, Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, and command Alert.

Lieut. (J.G.) S. L. Henderson commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from June 7, 1912.

Ensign C. P. Jungling detached Colorado; to three months' leave.

Midshipman C. G. Gilliland detached Minnesota; to Montana.

Midshipmen N. W. Hibbs and W. E. Cheadle detached Minnesota; to Montana.

Midshipmen J. H. Falge, G. S. Gillespie, J. P. Dalton detached Minnesota; to Tennessee.

P.A. Paymr. P. J. Willett detached Pacific Torpedo Flotilla and Iris; home, wait orders.

P.A. Paymr. H. E. Collins detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla and Iris.

Paymr. Clerk F. J. Farber appointment revoked.

Paymr. Clerk H. H. Koppang appointed to Kansas.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 19.—Capt. Eli T. Fryer and 2d Lieut. H. L. Smith detached New Hampshire; to Alabama.

JULY 20.—Lieut. Col. C. Lucas detached expeditionary service, Cuba; to marine barracks, Philadelphia.

Capt. C. J. E. Guggenheim detached Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S.C.; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

First Lieut. A. B. Drum detached expeditionary service, Cuba; to marine barracks, Annapolis.

First Lieut. P. H. Torrey detached expeditionary service, Cuba; to marine barracks, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. A. McC. Robbins detached expeditionary service, Cuba; to marine barracks, Annapolis.

Second Lieut. J. A. Gray detached expeditionary service, Cuba; to marine barracks, Norfolk.

JULY 24.—First Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, jr., detached marine barracks, Norfolk; to recruit depot, Mare Island.

Second Lieut. J. A. Gray detached marine barracks, Norfolk; to marine barracks, Puget Sound.

Second Lieut. Harry Schmidt detached marine barracks, Guam; to Philippine Islands.

Capt. J. S. Turrill detached Naval Prison, Portsmouth; to Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. A. S. Williams detached marine barracks, New York; to Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth.

First Lieut. W. A. McNeil detached marine barracks, Mare Island; to marine barracks, New York.

Second Lieut. C. A. E. King commissioned a second lieutenant from July 12, 1912, and ordered to report for duty.

JULY 25.—Capt. L. M. Gulick detached marine barracks, Washington; to marine barracks, Annapolis.

Capt. W. H. Pritchett to recruiting duty, San Francisco, upon arrival in United States.

First Lieut. B. A. Lewis to marine barracks, Mare Island, upon arrival in United States.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

Week Ending July 27, 1912.

JULY 20.—Second Lieut. of Engrs. P. B. Eaton granted five days' leave.

JULY 22.—Third Lieut. F. H. Zscheuscher granted twenty days' leave, commencing Aug. 1.

First Lieut. E. Barker granted forty days' leave, upon return of 2d Lieut. M. S. Hay.

Capt. S. B. Winram granted forty days' leave, commencing Aug. 6.

JULY 23.—Senior Capt. Howard Emery granted forty days' leave, commencing Aug. 6.

JULY 24.—Second Lieut. H. E. Rideout preparatory orders to the Pamlico about Aug. 15.

First Lieut. A. H. Buhner ordered to Washington to appear before a retiring board on Aug. 12.

Capt. of Engrs. J. H. Chalker ordered to Ossining, N.Y., on official business connected with the Revenue Cutter Service.

JULY 25.—Capt. B. M. Chiswell granted sixty days' leave upon return to duty of 1st Lieut. T. G. Crapater.

First Lieut. of Engrs. M. N. Usina granted thirty days' leave, commencing upon reporting for duty of 3d Lieut. of Engrs. A. E. Lukens.

Capt. W. W. Joyner granted an extension of leave on account of sickness of fifteen days, beginning July 26.

The nomination of 1st Lieut. William E. W. Hall to be captain in the Revenue Cutter Service from Aug. 23, 1910, to fill the vacancy created June 19, 1912, by the retirement of Capt. John Ernest Reinburg, was confirmed by the Senate July 24, 1912.

Capt. J. W. Perry, commanding revenue cutter Manning, of the Bereng Sea Fleet, reports that on June 12, engineers of the Manning dismantled and thoroughly overhauled engine of U.S. Fisheries Launch No. 6. June 13, wheel rope on steamer Redondo parted and was repaired by Manning temporarily until new ropes could be installed. June 26, furnished engine crew for Redondo until licensed engineer and fireman could be obtained. June 28, sent mechanic aboard gasoline schooner Hunter to repair broken clutch, and furnished the Martha Nelson with 800 gallons of water to enable the master to wash large catch of halibut prior to freezing.

First Lieut. W. A. Wiley, commanding the revenue cutter Acushnet, stationed at Wood's Hole, Mass., reports that the Acushnet left New Bedford, July 19 with the wreck boat Trilby in tow for the purpose of raising the Freedom which was sunk near to and immediately after striking the wreck of the U.S.S. Yankee on the afternoon of July 17. The Acushnet anchored near the wreck and finally succeeded, with the aid of the Trilby in partially raising the Freedom and towing her into a sheltered locality.

First Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., commanding the revenue cutter Woodbury, stationed at Eastport, Me., reports that on July 17 she rendered assistance to the British schooner Ravola, ashore on Little Duck Island, in an extremely difficult position to be floated. She was finally hauled off and as many men as could be spared from the Woodbury were sent aboard to assist the crew at the pumps. When she was finally docked in Bass Harbor her starboard rail was awash and she rested on the flats. The master of the Ravola went aboard the Woodbury and expressed his appreciation of the service rendered.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

AOUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Baltimore, Md.

ARCTIC—2d Lieut. E. B. Waeche, Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger, Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson, New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble, At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate James R. Dunn, Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs, On practice cruise.

MCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Still, Behring Sea patrol fleet.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher, New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry, Behring Sea patrol fleet.

MORAW—Capt. F. S. Van Boerck, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haskie, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. P. A. de Otte, Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent, Newborn, N.C.

RUSH—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. J. G. Berry, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf, Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—1st Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, Behring Sea patrol fleet.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran, Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell, Milwaukee, Wis.

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THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 25, 1912.

Mdm. W. L. Bullock, of Corsicana, Texas, was the first victim of a custom of long standing in the Naval Academy, on Sunday afternoon, when he fell from the royals of the mainmast of the U.S.S. Hartford, at the Naval Academy, and was instantly killed. The new midshipmen have the habit of showing their right to be midshipmen by climbing to the top of the mainmast of the Hartford and sticking the spike at the end of the mast through their caps, a custom not necessarily dangerous if the climber keeps his head. Midshipman Bullock, a member of the new Fourth Class, who had been in the Academy about six weeks, obtained permission from a member of his class, then acting as officer of the day, to leave Bancroft Hall about 3:30 p.m., five minutes before the accident. He then went to the Hartford, climbed the mainmast to the royals, and pierced his cap with the spike on the top of the mast. He began to descend and instead of coming down the two ropes, hand over hand, he began to slide down. The friction of the rapid descent burned his hands, he let go the ropes, and attempted to grasp the royal mast. His reach failed and having but one coil of rope around his body, near the thigh, his hold broke and he fell backward, striking the cross-bars. Bounding off he hit the awning of the ship, from which he plunged to the deck and was killed.

The melancholy accident was the only one in the history of the Academy from this cause. Midshipman Bullock was of fine physique, being six feet in height. "Killed in an act of duty," was the finding of the board of investigation of his death, which was composed of the following officers: Lieut. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer, Surg. Edward G. Parker, and Chaplain Evan W. Scott, U.S.N. The board had before it no evidence that the unfortunate midshipman was executing the customary "spiking of the cap" by the plebes. Escorted by the battalion of the Fourth Class, the few officers now at the Naval Academy, and the Academy band, after religious services at the chapel conducted by Chaplain Scott, the remains of Midshipman Bullock was expressed to his parents. They were accompanied by Lieut. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N. A squad of midshipmen fired at the depot the usual volleys.

Appropos of the custom among the new midshipmen of climbing to the top of the mainmast of any large ship of the old type that may be at the Naval Academy as a proof of their seamanlike qualities, a retired officer here of high rank, who entered the Naval Academy in 1864, says that it was the usage in his day for the Fourth Classmen, early in their novitiate, to ascend to the peak of the mainmast, and to bring down from it some evidence of their successful ascent. The first time that he did it, he states, he was on drill, and was so careful on his descent, and was so belated in obeying the call for all hands on deck, that he received six demerits for tardiness. Work on the ships and practice in the rigging are considered parts of professional conduct, hence—"killed in the line of duty," was the verdict by the court of inquiry in the case of midshipman Bullock. The conclusion of the court neither denied nor affirmed the custom of "spiking the cap." Some of the new midshipmen are very daring and do not wait by practice to become perfect before they are performing acts of venture that their skill does not warrant. One of these recently, who had only been in the Academy a few days, began to execute such dangerous feats that he was literally driven from the ship by the old salts on it.

Ten naval officers have been designated as student officers at the School of Marine Engineering, Naval Academy, for the next scholastic term. They are Lieuts. William R. Furlong, Harold G. Bowen, Claude A. Bonvillian, Joseph S. Evans, Charles A. Dunn and Bruce R. Ware; Ensigns Joseph Baer, Seymour E. Holliday and H. B. Bird. Sending an invitation by a messenger in a Curtiss hydro-aeroplane was the novel manner in which the Navy officers on duty at the Naval Academy invited the officers of the New York Naval Militia aboard the battleship Iowa to a smoker, which was held at the officers' mess building on Thursday night last. The Iowa was at anchor in the Chesapeake, five miles from Annapolis, and the invitation was conveyed to the battleship by Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N., one of the Navy's expert aviators on duty here at the naval aviation camp. The acceptance of the invitation was returned in the same manner. Many of the Reserves had never seen a hydro-aeroplane in actual flight before and they manifested the keenest interest in the craft.

The Naval Aviation Corps here have a Gyro engine, made by the Gyro Company, of Washington, D.C., of fifty horsepower, which they are testing at the naval experiment station for use in one of their Curtiss hydro-aeroplanes. This engine has a rotary motion and needs no water in its use.

The Naval Academy boundary walls are being treated to a coating of concrete forced on the bricks by a blowing machine, operated by an engine. The process is an experiment upon the success of which will depend its adoption by the Navy Department for its use at the several naval stations of the country.

The home of Capt. Edward Simpson, U.S.N., East Read street, Baltimore, was entered on Friday last. The thieves made off with about \$16 worth of property, chiefly heirlooms. The whole house had been ransacked. The officer is now in Europe.

Instr. L. H. Mang, of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Mang, at Murray Hill, Annapolis, are entertaining Mrs. Mang's sister, Miss Ida Camille Porter. Miss Porter is on the editorial staff of the New York Dramatic Mirror.

Chaplain and Mrs. H. K. Clark, U.S.N., are at Clara's Hotel, Macchia, Me. Mr. Henry Plander, Q.M., U.S.S. Minnesota, now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Plander.

Dr. Charles E. Mullan, D.S., left here Wednesday on a two weeks' visit to his brother, Dr. Eugene H. Mullan, U.S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, now on duty at Ellis Island, New York city. The remains of Miss Kate Hogan, formerly of this city, were brought here Wednesday for interment. She was a trained nurse, employed in the family of Lieut. Comdr. A. Bronson, U.S.N., whose home is at Newport, R.I., where Miss Hogan died. Mr. E. S. Krantz, the newly-appointed instructor in gymnastics, Naval Academy, has reported for duty.

The following midshipmen have been added to the Fourth Class, now forming at the Naval Academy: Thomas R. Parkhurst, Mo.; Clifford H. Roper, Cal.; Jesse L. Kenworthy, Pa.; Thomas R. Cooley, Jr., Cal.; Armand Durant, Ga.; Tutthill Ketcham, Ill.; William E. Miller, N.C.; R. A. Branch, Kas.; William L. Keady, New York; Conrad K. Bouts, Cal.; Edwin S. Earnholt, S.C.; Kneifer Meginnis, Ill.; Henry S. Phelps, N.Y.; Sidney E. Dudley, Wyo.; Arthur D. Burham, Mich.; Donald D. Nelson, Ill.; Newbold P. Lawrence, Jr., Mich.; W. A. Kerz, Wis.

The new Fourth Class has organized divisional baseball teams.

Division of New Fourth Class.

The membership of the four divisions of the Fourth Class, now nearly complete, has been assigned. There are no permanent officers of the battalion, but these are changed from time to time, giving all practice as officers.

First Division:—

First Section—Cochrane, E. F.; Davis, J. K.; Evans, C. E.; Harrison, T. W., Jr.; Jacobsen, A. W.; Kalk, S. F.; Kirtland, F. D.; Kirtland, S. W.; LaMotte, R. S.; Price, W. R.; Rogers, A. C.; Sitz, W. H.; Thompson, W. M.; Tildsley, J. M.; Wagner, E. G.; Wahl, E. A.

Second Section—Baugh, H. V.; Beatty, F. E., Jr.; Boyer, W. F.; Braine, C. E., Jr.; Carlson, M. O.; Craig, C.; Davidson, R. E.; Furey, B. G.; Gambrell, R. G.; Gill, C. C.; Hoover, G. C.; Kesting, R. E.; Mullinix, H. M.; Neville, R. O.; Sawyer, A. L.; Schott, W. W.

Third Section—Alston, E. S.; Chalmers, T. L.; Durgin, C. T.; Fallon, H. N.; Gibson, M. E.; Ginder, S. P.; Herndon, L. H.; Hilton, C. H.; Lawson, J. H.; Morgan, G.; Parker, L.; Phillips, W. K.; Price, G. D.; Redfield, H. J.; Sauer, E. P.; Sutherland, W. C.

Fourth Section—Awtrey, R. A.; Bouts, C. F.; Branch, R. A.; Carney, R. B.; Carson, J. H.; Earle, N. P.; Earnhardt, E. S.; Feineman, W. W.; Fuller, E. C.; Leady, W. L.; Kitta,

W. A., 3d; Meginnis, E.; Meadows, P. L.; Parkhurst, T. R.

Second Division:—

First Section—Baker, H. O.; Benson, P. W.; Claghorn, R. R.; Cowles, W. B.; Cowley, P. E.; Dailey, J. E.; Fitch, D. B.; Hawthornes, W. G.; Jones, E. H.; Moore, A. J.; Root, A. B.; Scout, A.; Smith, E. M.; Steele, J. M.; Williams, J. E.

Second Section—Alger, M. M.; Betts, J. E.; Chapline, G. F.; Ericsson, E. L.; Fiske, L. S.; Graess, H. J.; Havill, C. H.; Heath, W. S.; Kellher, T. J., Jr.; Major, E. M.; Radford, A. W.; Ragade, V. H.; Ryan, J. B.; Summers, G. W.; Topp, E.; Wheeler, C. J.

Third Section—Berwind, C. G.; Blackburn, C. K.; Cecil, C. P.; Compton, J. P.; Cooper, T. V.; Failing, R. V. A.; Geisenhoff, A. C.; Hinton, J.; Lennon, J. J.; Reinburg, J. E.; Safford, L. F.; Walker, R. J.; Webb, A. W.; Webb, W. W.; Wessell, L. P.; Ziroll, H. W.

Fourth Section—Bagby, L. W.; Grant, V. F.; Hebenstreit, H. C.; Holmes, M. G.; Klein, G. C.; Selman, A. J.; Shelby, R. D.; Warner, T. D.

Third Division:—

First Section—Berkey, R. S.; Bunnell, G. F.; Carrington, W. S.; Emerson, A. T.; Hamilton, S. A.; Horne, H. M.; Hussey, G. F., Jr.; Hutson, A. L.; Keefe, J. H.; Pamperin, A. T.; Price, J. D.; Rutledge, P. R.; Vail, L. R.; Swink, R. C.; Watters, J. S., Jr.; Webb, R. E.

Second Section—Bogan, G. F.; Borden, W. E., Jr.; Cole, M.; Cooper, L.; Dunbar, J. B.; Fox, H. W.; Gates, N. N.; Glutting, P. R.; Halpine, C. G.; Merwin, H. C.; Rodgers, B. J.; Ryan, D. L.; Saunders, W. H.; White, H. J.; Woodward, D. C.; Wootton, H. G.

Third Section—Baker, C. A.; Broadfoot, H. B.; Carpenter, D. M.; Casey, W. R.; Hendley, T. B.; Jones, R. H.; Kelly, L. E.; Kennedy, R. N.; Lamb, W. V.; MacKay, W. E.; Northern, P. L., Jr.; Rhudy, A. M.; Roberts, J. S., Jr.; Twining, R. B.; Wynkoop, N. O.; Young, C.

Fourth Section—Beall, R. L.; Craven, F. B.; Fechteler, W. M.; Kimball, E. A.; Lyle, C. H.; Quinby, W. P.; Wead, F. W.; Woods, M.

Fourth Division:—

First Section—Ballou, L. B.; Bateman, A. H.; Bourne, R. C.; Brown, L. F.; Dague, B. S.; Davidson, G. D.; Fraser, A. E.; Hardison, O. B.; Hitchcock, R. S.; Holcombe, B. R.; Jeffers, L. V.; Jones, H. E.; Lyle, H. K.; Mayer, A. D.; Miles, A. C.; Solberg, T. A.

Second Section—Alexander, B. R.; Carr, T. D. W.; Erickson, O. W.; Getty, R. N., Jr.; Jenkins, E. H.; Jones, R. K.; Joy, C. T.; Patterson, T. T.; Reed, J. D., Jr.; Roberts, Q. F.; Rough, J. J.; Smith, F. A.; Sternberg, J. A.; Terhune, J. A.; Weir, D. J.; Wilkes, J.

Third Section—Birmingham, W. J.; Briggs, G. W.; Foley, F. C.; Goen, P. S.; Gregory, J. W.; Grosskopf, H. L.; Hamill, C. W.; Jones, H. S.; Luth, W. C.; Massman, H. B., Jr.; Rogers, F. O.; Scott, J. A.; Swenson, L. K.; Toothman, A. H.; Van Buskirk, R. J.; Vincent, J. A.

Fourth Section—Cooley, T. R., Jr.; Durant, A.; Kenworthy, J. L.; Ketcham, T.; Mayfield, S. S., Jr.; Miller, W. E.; Montgomery, J. D.; Roper, G. H.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 23, 1912.

Gen. George F. Chase, acting inspector general, Eastern Division, arrived Tuesday to make the annual inspection. General Chase reviewed and inspected the Corps of Cadets Saturday afternoon and the U.S.M.A. Detachment of Field Artillery fired the salute of eleven guns in honor of the new brigadier general.

Capt. Beverly F. Browne, 5th Field Art., from Fort Sill, Okla., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. De Armond; he sails on Tuesday for France, where he will be attached to a regiment of field artillery, for observation. Miss Hoyle, daughter of Colonel Hoyle, 6th Field Art., who has been visiting her sisters, Mrs. Herr and Mrs. Higley, left Sunday for her home, Fort Riley, Kas. Lieut. A. W. Smith, 3d Cav., stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Herr.

Koehler and Jack Daley celebrated the second birthday of the latter with a pretty party for their little friends on Wednesday, July 17. Among the children there were Evelyn Hodges, Wilbur Jones, Helen Youngberg, Consuelo Manolo, Pepito Asensio and Edith Cross.

Captain Wilcox's guests over Sunday were Mr. Eduardo Usabaga, Mr. Gomez L. Laharga and Mr. S. Phome, of Havana, Cuba. Capt. J. H. Hughes reported for duty on June 28, succeeding Lieutenant Thomlinson as commissary of the post and in charge of the post exchange. Lieutenant Thomlinson is now a member of the department of tactics. Capt. and Mrs. Fiske have returned from Atlantic City. Dr. and Mrs. Boak have returned from a delightful month's leave spent at Atlantic City. Church services for the Corps of Cadets Sunday morning were held in the old chapel.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Clayton, of Boston, are guests of Major and Mrs. Clayton. Lieutenant Hodges, on temporary duty at the headquarters, Eastern Division, in connection with the coming maneuvers, spent Sunday at the post. Mrs. Dorst and Cadet Crain received at the Tuesday evening hop. The Corps of Cadets left the post Friday on their weekly practice march, camping Friday night near Popolopen Creek, and returning to the post Saturday noon.

The polo team, Captain Darrah and Lieutenants Alfin, Dodds, Zell and Dickman, returned to the post Wednesday from the tournament in Washington. Mrs. Spencer and Cadet Johnston received at the hop Thursday night. Capt. and Mrs. Baer entertained at dinner, Friday for General Chase and Mrs. H. E. Mitchell. Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Col. and Mrs. Dempsey and Cadet Dempsey dined with Mrs. Hodges Wednesday.

Mrs. A. T. Koehler leaves West Point on Friday for San Francisco, whence she will sail for Hawaii on the August transport to visit her daughter, Mrs. F. S. Benson, at Fort De Russy, Honolulu. Miss Bliss, daughter of General Bliss, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Boak. Her brother is a member of the new class of cadets.

Mrs. W. P. Hall and daughter are guests at the hotel. Miss Marion Hoyle is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Higley. Mrs. Craig and Cadet Canady received at the Saturday evening hop. Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett had a small tea Wednesday for Mrs. Craig, Mrs. and Miss Underhill and Miss Bartlett. Major and Mrs. Clayton entertained at dinner Saturday for Gen. and Mrs. Barry, General Chase and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett.

Colonel Anderson, A.G. Dept., visited the post this week. Lieutenants Chilton and Rice left Mount Gretna for the maneuver camp at Gettysburg. Lieut. and Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett entertained at dinner Wednesday for Miss Bartlett and Lieutenants Spalding and Moore.

Lieutenant Larned brought his wife and infant daughter back to the post from Newburgh a few days ago. The baby's grandmother, Mrs. C. W. Larned, has spent the last six weeks with her son and daughter-in-law, and has recently left for Mount Vernon, N.Y., where she has taken a house and intends settling. Lieut. and Mrs. Daley entertained at dinner at the club on Wednesday evening for Mr. Charles Phillips, editor of the San Francisco Monitor, and Mrs. A. T. Koehler, mother of Mrs. Daley. Mr. Phillips spent two days as the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Daley.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., July 24, 1912.

Captain Lindsey, Lieutenants Foster, Downer, Surles and Rumbough, who were left behind on the Fort Myer polo team, have joined the troops at the maneuver camp at Mount Gretna, Pa. Miss Brander, after spending several weeks at Virginia Beach, has returned to the post. Mrs. J. W. Downer left a few days ago, to join her mother and small sister in Michigan, to spend the summer.

Lieut. W. L. Moore, Jr., has reported here for duty with the 15th Cavalry, after an absence of a year at the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley. The officers who were here for

polo tournament have returned to their proper stations. The 3d Field Artillery team, consisting of Lieuts. R. E. De R. Hoyle, Corlandt Parker, L. A. Beard and A. L. P. Sands, with Lieuts. E. Swift, Jr., and J. W. Rumbough as substitutes, left Sunday for Narragansett Pier, where they will take part in a tournament, having been the winning team at the Army tournament.

Mrs. Reilly and small nephew, Julian Lindsey, are spending the summer at the White Sulphur Springs. Col. J. Garrard left yesterday for his home in Kentucky, where he will spend a three weeks leave. Mrs. J. Garrard returned to-day from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. F. Guilfoyle, for the past month.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Va., July 22, 1912.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Cavenaugh gave an enjoyable bridge, the first prize, a silk sunshade, going to Mrs. Edwards; the second, a week-end case, to Miss Goldman. Other guests were Mesdames Grierson, O'Donnell, Tinsley, Müller, Mayo, Wilson, Fleming, Whiting, Castleman, Harrison, Cornell, Siner, Green and the Misses Goode, Baker, Green, Whiting and Grierson. On Wednesday Mrs. Henry Parker was hostess at a seven-course pink luncheon for Mrs. Cavenaugh, Miss Baker, Mrs. Holcomb, Miss Clough, Miss Martin-court, Mrs. King, Miss Goldman, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Grierson, Mrs. Green and Miss King.

Mrs. J. S. Wilson gave an enjoyable bridge Wednesday afternoon to meet Mrs. Snider. The first prize, silk stockings, went to Mrs. Hay; as the consolation, place-cards were given to Miss Goldman. Delicious ices were served before the games. The guests included Mesdames Siner, Luhn, Hartwell, Apington, Holcomb, Whiting, Conrad, King, Van Deusen, Misses Martincourt, Whiting, Clough and Barrows. Friday afternoon Mrs. King entertained at bridge in compliment to her guests, Miss King and Miss Goldman. The first prize, a Parisian ivory clock, was won by Miss McManigal; an embroidered guest towel was won by Miss Goldman; the consolation, a pack of cards, was won by Mrs. Luhn. Other guests were Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Cavenaugh, Miss Grierson, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Baker, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Müller, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Barrows, Mrs. Cress, Mrs. Woodman, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Apington, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Cornell.

Miss Baker left Tuesday after a pleasant visit with Capt. and Mrs. Cavenaugh. Mrs. Cornell left Tuesday for an extended visit in Colorado. Mrs. and Miss Dodge are visiting Mrs. Dodge's sister, Mrs. Cavenaugh, and family. Mrs. Siner, sr., of Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting her son, Dr. Siner, and family. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Hartwell entertained at an enjoyable bridge. The first prize, a cut glass pitcher, was won by Mrs. Apington. Among those present were Mrs. Grierson, Miss Grierson, Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. Müller, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Apington, Mrs. Holcomb, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Luhn, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. McDermid, Mrs. Conrad and Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Charles Nelson, of Derby Line, Vt., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Apington, until after the troops leave for maneuvers. The entire regiment with the exception of Troop A, leaves July 25 on the march to Hartford, Conn. Mrs. and Miss Woodman left Monday, after a short visit with Major and Mrs. Cress. Miss Martincourt and Miss Clough, who were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, also left for their homes during the week.

Friday afternoon Mrs. William Edwards was hostess at auction bridge. Pretty silver hatpins were won by Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Hay. Other guests were Mrs. Mayo, Miss Goldman, Miss Grierson, Mrs. Grierson, Miss King, Mrs. King and Mrs. Harrison.

The game between Troops A and B to decide the regimental baseball championship was played off Sunday, Troop A winning, 9 to 7. Troop A has held first place this year in athletics, winning the basketball pennant and leading in the field day sports.

Lieutenant Adair returned from the Service School at Fort Riley on Thursday. Colonel Gale left Thursday for his new station at Governors Island. The regiment is now under command of Colonel Grierson.

The engagement of Miss Madeline Burgess, of Burlington, to Lieut. A. T. Colby, 10th Cav., was announced at a very pretty luncheon Thursday at which a number of the post ladies were present. It is understood the wedding will take place in the fall.

Mrs. Crowley is the guest of her brother and mother, Lieut. and Mrs. Addis, and will remain with her mother during maneuvers. Mrs. Bruff is the guest of Major and Mrs. Hay. Mrs. Blaine was brought home from the hospital Sunday and is rapidly recovering from her recent operation. Miss Jane Goldman left the post Tuesday, after a pleasant visit with Lieut. and Mrs. King. Mr. Henry Apington, of New York, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Apington.

Friday afternoon Mrs. Apington gave a bridge in honor of her mother, Mrs. Nelson. A small silver vase was won by Mrs. Fleming, a wicker sandwich basket by Mrs. Luhn, a pair of brass desk candlesticks went as consolation to Mrs. Van Deusen. The guest of honor received a large sandwich basket. Among the guests were Mesdames Cavenaugh, Dodge, Wilson, Edwards, Harrison, King, Holcomb, Parker, Müller, Hay, Hartwell, Miss Dodge, Miss King and Miss Goldman.

Mr. and Mrs. Allison are visiting Mrs. Allison's son, Captain Holcomb, and family. Dr. Sheep will remain in the post until Aug. 28, when he will report at West Point. The last hop of the season was held in the Administration Building Saturday night. Many guests from town were present and supper was served about midnight. Mrs. Siner entertained at four tables of bridge on Monday to meet her mother-in-law, Mrs. Siner. The first prize, an etched vase, was won by Mrs. Wilson; second prize, embroidered towels, by Mrs. McDermid; consolation, to Miss Gae. Among the guests were Mesdames Crowley, Addis, Van Deusen, Parker, Holcomb, Luhn, Dilworth, Müller and O'Donnell. Mrs. Conrad left Wednesday for her home in Ohio and will be away during maneuvers.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 22, 1912.

Chaplain F. J. Leavitt, of the Federal Prison, has returned from a visit at Trenton, Mo. Col. and Mrs. E. E. Hatch, who have been spending the past few months at the Phelps home in the city, will be at home after Aug. 1 at the home owned by Mrs. Cheever, on Sixth and Miami street. Colonel Hatch is a member of the Infantry examining board at this post.

The Misses Littlebrant arrived Friday from Jefferson City, Mo., and will accompany Major and Mrs. William T. Littlebrant to their new station at Fort D. A. Russell, where Major Littlebrant will join his regiment, the 9th U.S. Cavalry. Miss Eleanor Lenihan, guest for the past month of Miss Dorothy Fessenden at Highland Park, Ill., returned Wednesday. Mrs. Murtaugh, wife of Major Murtaugh, of the Medical Corps, accompanied by her children, is spending the summer with relatives in California.

Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Peek leave Aug. 1 for a four years' special detail at Duluth, Minn. Major and Mrs. G. G. Bailey entertained with a charming dinner Sunday for Miss Saville and Miss Buchanan, of Atlanta, Ga., house guests of Capt. and Mrs. James W. Farlow. Capt. J. A. Ferry left Tuesday for an indefinite stay in Washington, D.C. Lieut. T. J. Camp, 2d U.S. Inf., and Lieut. R. E. McQuillen, 3d Cav., arrived here Thursday.

The 1st Battalion, 7th U.S. Inf., under Major M. J. Lenth, after a month's absence from the post, will leave Nevada, Mo., July 25, for the post, arriving here July 31. The following places will be used for camp: July 21 to Horton, Mo., 12 miles; 22, Rich Hill, Mo., 14 miles; 23, Passale, Mo., 16 miles; 24, Lone Tree, Mo., 17 miles; 25, near Ray,

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mond Junction, Mo., 15 miles; 26, Lee's Summit, Mo., 12 miles; 27, near Dallas, Mo., 17 miles; 28, Sunday rest; 29, Turner Bridge, over Kansas River, 15 miles; 30, Fairmount, Kas., 18 miles; 31, Fort Leavenworth, 14 miles.

Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Furlow, 7th U.S. Inf., leave tomorrow for a two weeks' vacation, during which time they will visit Denver and take the trip through Yellowstone Park. Mrs. C. W. Collins, mother of Mrs. Alvord Van Patton Anderson, who has recently arrived from Manila, and Mrs. E. W. Myers, of Kansas City, were week-end guests of Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davenport, of Kansas City, Mo., returned home Monday, after spending several days as guests of Mrs. Traber Norman and the Misses Norman at 111 Fifth avenue.

Lieut. W. H. Sage, Jr., C.E., has qualified as an expert pistol shot, score 324. Lieut. H. W. Fleet, 19th Inf., arrived Saturday to join his battalion. Lieut. S. C. Godfrey, in command of Co. H, 3d Battalion of Engineers, took his company on a practice march Wednesday to Millwood, where they camped, returning to the garrison Thursday.

Major and Mrs. S. H. Elliott leave Aug. 15 for their station, Fort Crook, Neb. Capt. and Mrs. Herschel Tupes, who have arrived from Honolulu, will be "at home" at 273-B Meade avenue. Mrs. Tupes, who has been ill for several weeks, is very much improved.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 15, 1912.

Miss Marguerite Heard and her house guest, Miss Dorothy Vollmer, of Davenport, Iowa, left Tuesday for Milford, Iowa. Lieutenant Colonel Blocksom also left the same day, to spend a two months' leave in the East. Mrs. Talbot Smith entertained Tuesday evening at auction bridge, complimentary to her guest, Miss Heaven, when Mrs. Willis V. Morris made highest score. Mrs. J. W. Grissinger left Wednesday for Kansas City, Mo., where she expects to visit relatives for a few weeks before joining Captain Grissinger at his new station, the Soldiers' Home.

Mrs. Willis V. Morris had the Auction Bridge Club meet at her house on Wednesday evening. The prizes were won by Miss Amy Heard and Miss Heaven. The Five Hundred Club met Friday evening with Mrs. Delphie T. E. Casteel, when the prizes were presented to Mrs. Kruttschnitt and Lieut. Edwin O'Connor. Lieut. Roy W. Holderness left Thursday to join the regiment at Sparta, Wis. Mrs. Holderness, with her sister, Miss Mary Stilwell, left Friday for Yonkers, N.Y.

Dr. and Mrs. Jones arrived this week and have moved into quarters No. 34. Mrs. Lipscomb is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Hu B. Myers.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, July 21, 1912.

Miss Hannah McCoy, guest of Mrs. Frank K. Ross, left Monday for her home in the East. Lieut. George Dillman left Tuesday for a two months' leave before going to West Point. Dr. and Mrs. White were guests of Mrs. Delphie T. E. Casteel for dinner on Monday. Mrs. Robert I. Duff and Miss Duff, of Washington, D.C., are guests of Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor.

On Wednesday Mrs. John W. Heard gave a luncheon for Mrs. Talbot Smith, Mrs. Stanley Koch, Mrs. Kruttschnitt and Miss Heaven. Mrs. Frank K. Ross had as her guests for dinner on Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy, Mrs. Elmer and Miss Grace Elmer, Capt. and Mrs. Stuart Heintzelman were in the post for a few days last week.

Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor gave a reception Wednesday night complimentary to her guest, Mrs. Robert I. Duff. Assisting Mrs. O'Connor in the dining room were Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee and Mrs. Willis V. Morris. Mrs. Talbot Smith entertained Thursday evening at auction bridge in honor of Miss Heaven. Her guests were Mrs. Charles M. O'Connor, Mrs. Robert I. Duff, Mrs. Charles Y. Brownlee, Mrs. Delphie T. E. Casteel, Mrs. Willis V. Morris, Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Mrs. Frank K. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hassen, Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy, Miss Grace E. Elmer, Miss Amy Heard, Captain Lott, Capt. Louis R. Ball, Lieut. Edwin O'Connor and Mr. Charles M. O'Connor. Prizes were presented to Miss Heard, Mrs. Myers, Captain Lott and Lieutenant Kennedy.

The Five Hundred Club met Friday evening, when Miss Duff and Captain Mueller won the prizes. The Auction Bridge Club met with Mrs. Francis Glover on Saturday night, Lieut. Stanley Koch making highest score. Dr. and Mrs. Jones were Mrs. Casteel's guests for dinner Friday. Capt. Abraham Lott left Friday for Sparta, Wis.

Mrs. Hu B. Myers entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. Delphie T. E. Casteel, Mrs. Willis V. Morris, Mrs. Talbot Smith, Miss Heaven, Miss Casteel and Miss Alexander. Lieutenant Arnemann spent a few days on the post last week.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., July 21, 1912.

The 24th Recruit Company (band) gave the first of a series of large public concerts Friday, July 12, when many people drove out from Denver.

Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen entertained for the visiting ladies of the post as well as a number from Denver. Those attending from the post were Mesdames Carrington, Griffith, Carter, Prather, Sterrett, Lieutenants Blyth, Mot, Brewer, Sterrett, McEnery and Miss Shook. Mrs. Schoeffel entertained with bridge for Mesdames Carrington and Carter. Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen entertained Capt. and Mrs. Wyke at dinner July 16.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stevens have as guests Lieutenant

Stevens' brother and sister, from Jacksonville, Fla. Major and Mrs. Shook have purchased a new automobile. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Ellis, of Denver, for an auto trip to Colorado Springs and the Garden of the Gods. July 14, while returning to Fort Logan, they were caught in the cloudburst which devastated this part of the state, and after several narrow escapes the party reached this post safely, about midnight, being the first to get through after the storm. Many cars were stuck in the roads and people in many cases were compelled to camp in their cars.

Miss Helen Schoeffel celebrated her ninth birthday July 20 with a lawn party, which was enjoyed by all the children of the post and several of her schoolmates from the Loretto Heights Convent. Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Deana, Miss Shelton and Miss Ellis, of Denver, assisted in entertaining and caring for the children.

The post baseball team has been stopped in its winning career, losing two games to Colorado Springs July 13 and 14, and also one to the Knights of Columbus, of Denver, Sunday, 5 to 0. They defeated the Edgewater team Saturday, 10 to 1. The second team defeated the Delawares, of Denver, Sunday, 8 to 3.

The post and vicinity are gradually recovering from the effects of the cloudburst and severe hailstorm through which it passed last Sunday. The surrounding country was pretty well flooded, roads and bridges being washed out in many places. Denver suffered considerably, due to Cherry Creek overflowing its banks and washing things generally in that vicinity.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 23, 1912.

Save for numerous informal parties to the various seaside resorts, clubs, etc., society has suspended itself, so to speak, until early fall, for everyone who can flee from the torrid heat—the "wifeless" husbands flee the yard in bunches in the afternoon for Ocean View and Virginia Beach baths and the "husbandless" wives and their little ones are scattered throughout the mountainous regions for the next month or two. Even the ships, torpedoboats, etc., come lazily into the harbor as though loth to leave ocean breezes. The yard is a "banquet hall deserted," though a few energetic "left behinds" try to play tennis, baseball, etc.

Miss Elise Hodges, Ghent, entertained at a charming dance Wednesday evening for her guest, Miss Anita Kite. The dancers were Misses Anita Kite, Alicia Wertenbaker, Dorothy Wilson, Dorothy Moss, Anna Wales, Adelaide Girardeau, Louise Robinson, Elizabeth Bull, Gladys Willis, Messrs. Sidney and Clayton Wigg, Robert Moss, Henry Wales, Nimmo Old, Edward Taylor, Thornton Eastwood, Finley Ferguson, Lucius and Jack Wilkes, Wilson Dodson, Carlton Furr and Alfred Page.

Mr. Fred Connors, attached to the U.S.S. Kentucky, was host at dinner Friday evening for Mrs. and Miss Hanks, of Augusta, Me. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Hennessey, Miss Dorothy Hennessey, Lieutenant Beauregard, Messrs. Hooker, Quick and Lowry.

Mrs. Herman Stickney and her mother and brother, Mrs. Gordon Milhado, and Mr. Aaron Milhado, are guests at Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va. Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss is the guest of her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Burruss, Edgewater. Under the auspices of the Naval Y.M.C.A. an attractive musical program was rendered on the Vermont Thursday evening, much to the pleasure of the enlisted men.

Miss Anita Kite, guest of Miss Alice H. Webster, Miss Alicia Wertenbaker, and Miss Elise Hodges, left Saturday for her home in Washington. Miss Mary Hope is the guest of friends in Richmond, Va. Mrs. Washington Reed, Miss Esther Reed, of Portsmouth, and Rev. Pembroke Reed, of Petersburg, Va., left Thursday for Newport, R.I., where they will be guests of Comdr. and Mrs. John H. Dayton.

Lieut. Edmund O. Waddill, 19th Inf., son of Judge Edmund Waddill, U.S. Court, Eastern District of Virginia, has been the guest of friends in Norfolk and Virginia Beach recently. Naval Comdr. and Mrs. Horatio Gilmor arrived in Norfolk last week from their honeymoon and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wiley Grandy, Botetourt street. Mrs. Thomas Bain, who, with her daughter, Kathleen, has been the guest of her son and daughter, Surg. and Mrs. Frank C. Cook, at the naval hospital, Brenton, Wash., since February, is spending a month at Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Va., before returning to her home in Norfolk.

Mrs. George C. Rhoades, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wales, Ghent, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Wiley Baxter, Elizabeth City. Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Guy Baldwin have returned from their wedding trip and are guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Couper, Norfolk. Miss Julia Downer is the guest of friends in Berryville, Va.

Mrs. William Truxtun and Miss Cornelia Truxtun leave this week for Sweet Chalybeate Springs. Miss Elizabeth Galt, of Williamsburg, Va., is the guest of her cousin, Miss Mary Carrington Galt, Charlotte county, Va. Miss Mary Mears Galt will join them later and go to Dublin for the month of August. Mrs. William Ellingsworth and little daughter have been guests of Ensign and Mrs. James Garfield Stevens in New York for several weeks. Mrs. Robert Voight has returned from a visit to her son and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, at their home, Merion, Pa.

Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Jordan sailed Friday from San Francisco for an extended tour in China and Japan, going later to their new station near Manila. Mrs. Basil Manly sailed for an extended European tour last week.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 19, 1912.

With the departure of practically every organization from this post, including the Infantry band, to the maneuvers at Centralia, little has been done in the post socially during the week. The 1st Cavalry, of Boise Barracks, Idaho, spent twenty-four hours here on their way to the maneuver grounds and many availed themselves of the opportunity to see Portland in its gay and festive Elk decorations. Two batteries of the 2d Field Artillery and the entire 1st Infantry left Thursday morning, under command of Col. George S. Young. The Artillery will go to Warm Springs, Ore., soon after their return, for target practice, and be away two or three months.

Lieut. E. E. Scranton, of the Oregon, was the guest of Lieutenant McCleave on Tuesday evening. Gen. Marion P. Maus, with his personal staff, left on Wednesday for Centralia. With the General were Major A. S. Fleming, A.G., and Lieut. F. L. Whitley. Lieut. Edward McCleave will remain at department headquarters.

Mrs. Marion P. Maus entertained at luncheon on Saturday for Mrs. Thomas Scott Brooke and her mother, Mrs. Carter Pitkin Pomeroy, of San Francisco, Mrs. Sherman Hall, Mrs. Thomas Kerr, Mrs. Peter Kerr, Mrs. Charles F. Bobbe, Mrs. C. E. S. Wood, Mrs. Florence G. Minott and Miss May Failing, of Portland; Mrs. George S. Young, and Mrs. Yule, of Vancouver Barracks.

Save for two men out of each company the post is practically deserted now. We have only four officers, but with the Artillery band left behind it adds a little life with a concert every other afternoon. Captain Sweeney, of the 21st Infantry, passed through the post on his way to Centralia last week. Capt. John R. Stephens was a welcome visitor in Vancouver Barracks during the week on his way to the maneuver camp. Captain Stephens is on detail in Leavenworth, but will join his regiment here, the 2d Field Artillery, in one more year.

Gen. and Mrs. Maus had as Sunday luncheon guests Mr. and Mrs. Winlow B. Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Koehler, Mrs. Helen Ladd Corbett, Miss Sallie Lewis and Dr. John Coughlan, of Portland, and Capt. and Mrs. Humphrey and Captain Tiffany, of the post. The ladies of the post met at ten o'clock on Friday morning at Mrs. Young's and formed

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a bridge club. Capt. and Mrs. Parker will leave early in August for the East to be away two months.

Much interest is being taken in the polo tournament to be held here beginning Aug. 5, when four teams, representing Boise City, Boise Barracks, the Waverly Country Club and the Artillery team, will compete. The tournament is to continue for four or five days, and it is expected many visitors from Portland will attend. Capt. Edgar H. Yule, of the 2d Field Artillery, has assumed command of the post since Col. George S. Young has gone to maneuvers with his regiment, the 21st Infantry.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 18, 1912.

The 6th Infantry arrived from the Philippines July 11 and are occupying quarters in "Tennessee Hollow." Col. Lea Febiger took command of the Presidio until the arrival of the 16th Infantry, when Colonel Gardner will be commandant.

Capt. and Mrs. Connell entertained at dinner in honor of Captain McBride July 9. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Hampton, Major and Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Frick. Capt. and Mrs. Chappelle had Col. and Mrs. Finley, Major and Mrs. Thornburg and Major and Mrs. Johnson as guests at a dinner July 12. Colonel Wisner and son left July 9 for a month's tramp to Southern California. Mrs. Wisner is the guest of Major and Mrs. Forsythe in the Yosemite Park during the Colonel's absence. Phil Wisner is visiting Ed Whitman in the Sequoia Park.

The new flats at Fort Scott were turned over by the contractor July 12 and Lieutenants Stephenson, Hardaway, Reynolds and families moved in the same day. The family of Capt. George Grimes, 30th Inf., are occupying Major Bottoms' quarters while the Captain is convalescing from an operation at the Letterman Hospital. Col. and Mrs. Finley entertained at bridge the evening of July 13 for Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Major and Mrs. Hampton, Major and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Gardner, Captain Craig, Mrs. King, Miss Roland, Capt. and Mrs. Chappelle, Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker. The prizes, now fiction, were won by Major Knowlton, Mrs. Chappelle, Mrs. Hampton and Mrs. Wertenbaker. Major and Mrs. Sample gave a pretty buffet luncheon during the week at Fort Miley in honor of General Schuyler. Mrs. Nones assisted in receiving, and among other guests present were Capt. and Mrs. Richards, Miss Mitchell, Captain Nones, Lieutenant Mitchell, Lieutenant James and Ralph Sample.

Miss Margaret James was hostess at a bridge party Saturday at her home at the naval station at Goat Island, where she entertained for thirty friends, many of them crossing the bay from the Presidio to be present. Capt. "Jim" Fulton is away on ten days' leave; Major Knowlton has a month's leave; Major Johnson leaves Aug. 1 on three months' leave; Captain Platt is away on twenty days' leave.

Capt. W. H. Tobin, Q.M.D., will sail from Manila on the transport July 15. The homecoming of Captain Tobin is the recent death of Mrs. Tobin at the Letterman Hospital, her demise occurring while her husband was en route to Manila. Captain Tobin's young son and daughter are with relatives in San Francisco.

Captain Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler and Miss Seeley left on Saturday for Arrowhead Springs, San Bernardino. Mrs. Wheeler has been a patient at the Letterman Hospital for a month. Lieut. and Mrs. Sherrard are being congratulated on the birth of a son, born at the Letterman Hospital. The infant son of Dr. and Mrs. Norkolds was christened Sunday. Mrs. Von Schrader and Capt. P. A. Murphy acting as godparents. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Murphy are spending a two weeks' leave in the Yosemite Park.

Capt. and Mrs. Lull arrived from Fort Worden July 16 and will go into quarters at Fort Scott. Capt. John T. Geary arrived this week from Fort Casey and will take the quarters at Fort Scott recently vacated by Major Knowlton. Capt. Herbert Breen, aide to General Murray, has been ordered to the Department of the Columbia in connection with the new campaign, and Lieut. S. C. Megill, Signal Corps, goes to Montezuma, Wash.

Mrs. J. C. Johnson entertained the Five Hundred Club July 16. Mrs. Van Vliet and Mrs. Davis being prize-winners. Capt. Ernest Michaelis, 16th Inf., and family arrived this week from Alaska. He has been appointed assistant to the quartermaster.

The hop last night was well attended, quite a contingent coming over from Baker, Angel Island and Alcatraz. Mrs. Finley and Mrs. Davis received. Mrs. Johnson entertained the young people at a hop supper, her guests being Mrs. Reis, Mr. Tim Reis, Miss Waterman, Captain Platt and the Misses Reis. Colonel Glennan is "at home" this afternoon to the medical officers and their wives of the Presidio and San Francisco.

Capt. and Mrs. Waldron entertained at supper July 14 for Major and Mrs. Hampton and Mr. Moore, of "The California Greys," and Mrs. Moore. Chaplain John A. Randolph arrived yesterday for duty with the 6th Infantry.

FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., July 23, 1912.

Fort Wright is now at the height of its summer season. With the Connecticut Militia encampment just over and the New York National Guard occupying the camp, there is small pause between functions social and military. Between the boom of big guns, the sound of bands is constantly heard, interspersed by the "Honk! honk!" of the omnipresent motor-car.

Beginning the season with the district dances given to the new commandant, Col. R. P. Davis, and Mrs. Davis, there have been a series of dinners, dances and card parties both on the post, in New London and on the island in their honor. The recent new arrivals, Major and Mrs. Nugent, Major and Mrs. McNeil, Capt. and Mrs. Steger and Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, add much to the social life of the garrison.

The wedding of Miss Helen Ferguson July 17 to Capt. J. D. Tilford, of the Cavalry, was largely attended by the post people at the home of Miss Ferguson's mother. "Miravar," adjoining the fort. It was a gay and delightful affair, the wedding breakfast being served at small tables on the broad verandas to the strains of the post band. Dancing followed. The evening before the wedding Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton entertained for the bridal party and Col. and Mrs. Davis at a dinner of sixteen covers at the Hay Harbor Club, followed by dancing.

On Friday evening, preceding the weekly hop, Col. and Mrs. Davis entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton and Lieutenants Donahue and Easterday. Following the dance Lieutenant Donahue entertained the party at the club. Saturday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chappelle, of New London, gave a large dancing reception at the Pequot Casino, to meet Col. and Mrs. Davis. Others from the post attending were Major and Mrs. McNeil, Major and Mrs. Nugent, Capt. and



JOHN G. HAAS UNIFORMS

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Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Hase and Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton.

Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Col. William G. Haas are house guests of Col. and Mrs. Davis. On Monday evening Colonel Davis entertained the officers of the post and militia, to meet General Bliss. Mrs. Oscar Straub is the guest of her brother, Capt. Malcolm Andrus. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur Keating, U.S.N., have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton. Major and Mrs. Waterhouse have returned from a three months' tour abroad. Lieut. Thurston Hughes, who has been recently operated on for appendicitis, will return to the post next week. Mrs. Leach, of Washington, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hughes.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Russell entertained at bridge. Mrs. Hampton is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. McNeil, for the summer. Major McNeil is a member of the court-martial now being held on Governors Island.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., July 21, 1912.

Colonel Davis returned from Denver Monday with the news that his son Tom is on the road to recovery, after a serious surgical operation. Col. Alfred Hasbrouck is in Portland this week looking after his business interests in the coast city. Thursday Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Wheeler entertained with a bridge breakfast, to which Mesdames Hulme, Grote, Andres, Como and Pyles, of the garrison, and Mrs. Grasselli, Mrs. Grote's sister, were invited. The same day Capt. and Mrs. Cecil entertained a large dinner complimentary to Miss Hayes, their guest.

Monarch was the scene of a very interesting social event Thursday afternoon and evening when the officers and ladies of the 18th Infantry were guests of Mr. W. G. Birkhauser, at the Wyoming Coal Company's big plant. Leaving the post at 2:40 p.m. on an interurban car and accompanied by the band, the party had a jolly trip to the mine. The afternoon was spent in sightseeing and in the early evening a band concert was enjoyed while the host provided a splendid picnic dinner on his spacious lawn. Later dancing was enjoyed in the assembly hall, at which a goodly number of Sheridan people were present.

Saturday was Frontier Day at Eaton Brothers' ranch on Wolf Creek and most of the garrison journeyed to the popular resort to enjoy the sports. It was a program of cowboy events, with roping and bucking contests, novel races, stage holdup, etc., and was provided especially for the benefit of the many guests from the East who are here. The 2d Battalion of the 18th Infantry and the band, under command of Captain Grote, contributed to the pleasure of the day, as did also the mounted detachment commanded by Lieut. T. C. Lonergan, which gave its celebrated quadrille. Captain Andre's beautiful horse Sundance, handled by Private Bowline, of Company I, was put through a series of feats and tricks that captured the crowd. He is a splendidly trained animal.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ernest Boehme the children of the post are to have a combined picnic and trolley party on next Thursday afternoon. Chaplain Axton is looking after the details and the children are to have a real treat. Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder and Mrs. Blackford went to Eaton's by auto on Saturday afternoon to enjoy the sports. Mrs. Hulme, Mrs. Como and Miss Van Ness drove to Wolf Creek Saturday morning, picnicked there at noon and then went on to Eaton's for the Frontier celebration.

Capt. and Mrs. Will L. Pyles, Lieut. and Miss Hayes, Mrs. Cecil and Miss Adelaide Howell made the trip to Eaton's by automobile over very heavy roads. The rainfall for July at Fort Mackenzie has passed the four-inch mark. Mrs. J. M. Cummins left this week to join her husband at Clemson Agricultural College. We are glad Lieutenant Cummins has so desirable a detail but regret to lose the family from the regiment in which they were deservedly popular.

FORT SCREVEN.

Fort Screven, Ga., July 22, 1912.

Gen. and Mrs. George Pennington Borden, of New York, are guests of Major and Mrs. Frank T. Woodbury. Capt. J. A. Thomas and ball team have been away for a few days, but have returned to the post. Lieutenant Chapman gave a dinner party at South End last Friday to Miss Wood, of Savannah, and her guest, Miss Amorus, of Atlanta, Ga., and Lieut. Ralph Harrison and Miss Calli Phillips. Messrs. Woods were visitors to Lieutenant Chapman on Friday afternoon. Mr. Horace Battis was a visitor in the post last week. Miss Jean Prouty was the guest of Miss Alice Battis, of Savannah, last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Major and Mrs. Frank T. Woodbury invited the officers and ladies of the post last Tuesday evening to meet their guests, Gen. and Mrs. George P. Borden. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton and guest, Mrs. Brown, of Boston, Major and Mrs. Sarraitt, Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas and their guests, Mrs. Davis and Miss Taylor, of Macon, Ga., Lieut. Ralph Harrison and Miss Phillips. The post band furnished music during the evening for those who danced.

Mr. Cubbage, of Savannah, was a visitor in the post last week. Miss Alice Battis, of Savannah, was a week-end visitor to Miss Jean Prouty.

South End has been well patronized this season by the people of the post, especially on the dance nights.

Capt. and Mrs. Winn gave a dinner party last Tuesday to Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Major and Mrs. E. O. Sarraitt, Capt. and Mrs. Dalton, and their guest, Mrs. Brown, and Lieut. Marcell Keene. Miss Lila Evans had as her guest for a few days Miss Viola Boyer, of Key West, Fla. Dr. William Meyers has gone to Connecticut to participate in the maneuvers.

On Saturday Master Oliver Sarraitt asked a number of his little playmates in to help him celebrate his birthday. Those invited were Misses Mabel Thomas, Emmy Hernandez, Charlotte Jane Sarraitt, Mary Thomas, Masters Alexander Dalton, Franklin Dalton, Augustus Thomas, Billie Hernandez and Henry Sarraitt.

18TH INFANTRY AT YSLETA.

Ysleta, Texas, July 22, 1912.

This, the oldest town in Texas, has been made headquarters for the 1st Battalion of the 18th Infantry. Major George D. Moore is in command. The soldiers of the battalion are guarding the border between Washington Park, a suburb of El Paso, and Fabius, thirty miles down the Rio Grande valley. Major Moore, Mrs. Moore, Lieut. William F. Robinson, adjutant, Capt. and Mrs. John K. Miller and Lieut. J. F. Wall are at Valley Inn for a month's stay, or until the 1st Battalion of the 18th returns to Fort Bliss.

Lieutenant Robinson is in bed with a severely sprained ankle. Major Nelson and Davidson came down from their respective stations, Washington Park and Fort Bliss, to attend him. Mrs. Davidson and sister, Miss Hudson, motored down in the Davidson car with Majors Nelson and Davidson. Major and Mrs. Moore and Capt. and Mrs. Miller went to El Paso to the theater Wednesday evening. A. E. Ryan

motored down for them. Lieutenant Wall, who has recently been transferred to the Cavalry, has been assigned to his old regiment, the 1st Cavalry, which is very gratifying to him. He will leave within the next few days to join his regiment. Colonels Steever and West drove down from Fort Bliss on a tour of inspection of the posts down the valley on Sunday morning, July 21.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 20, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Perkins entertained the Post Bridge Club Friday evening most enjoyably. The meeting was the regular fortnightly one and was attended by all the officers and ladies of the garrison, twelve tables being arranged for cards. Prizes were won by Major Webster, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman and Miss Margaret Daniell. The home was all adorned with pink and white sweet peas and ferns and the hostess was assisted in entertaining her guests by Mrs. Harry Jordan. A delicious buffet supper was served.

Companies E, F, G and H, composing the 2d Battalion, under command of Capt. Robert W. Mearns, left last Monday morning, and after a six days camp in the mountains returned this morning to the fort. They spent three days of the time in camp at Silver Lake, the beautiful mountain resort at the head of Big Cottonwood Canyon. Among the guests at the Brighton Hotel while Major Webster's battalion was encamped in the canyon were Major and Mrs. Webster, Capt. George B. Pond, Capt. and Mrs. James M. Petty, Lieut. John M. Craig, W. B. Wallace, P. G. Wrightson, G. F. N. Bailey, R. C. Dineley and Hall. Major Manley and Capt. T. R. Harker also visited the camp and stayed at the hotel for a day or so.

Lieut. John S. McCleery and his mother, whose health has been poor ever since the arrival of the regiment at Douglas, and Major and Mrs. Morrison have gone to San Francisco in the hope of benefiting Mrs. McCleery's health. Lieutenant McCleery is on a ten days' leave and will return directly to the post. Mrs. Hines, wife of Capt. Frank Hines, Q.M.G. office, Washington, is here with her two children to spend the summer. Mrs. Hines was Miss Nellie Vier, a popular Salt Lake girl and is visiting the Hines and the Vier families.

The news that Capt. A. O. Seaman had been transferred to the 20th and that he and Mrs. Seaman and the little Seaman would be here during the summer to join the regiment, was received with great satisfaction by their friends here. Mrs. Pond, wife of Capt. George B. Pond, is visiting her parents, Capt. and Mrs. John M. Webster, at their summer home on Mackinaw Island, Mich., where Gen. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood are also guests.

Miss Marjorie Jacobs, who has been with Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman A. White at the Presidio of Monterey, will be home early in the week. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip G. Wrightson have as guests Miss Elizabeth Hardaway, of Cincinnati, and Miss Nettie Snow, of Wellesley. Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman, sister of Mrs. Harker, will leave the first of the week for Leavenworth to spend a short time with her mother there.

Miss Alice Palmer, sister of Lieut. Fred Palmer, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan. Miss Alice Breese is here from San Francisco, visiting Capt. and Mrs. Frederick G. Kellond. Capt. G. C. Hall, of Fort Leavenworth, reached Salt Lake on Thursday last, having made the trip by automobile. He left Saturday for San Francisco. Lieut. Bruce Wedgwood left on Friday for Fort Leavenworth, where he will be stationed for the next three months.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BLAUVELT.—Born on July 22, 1912, to X. F. Blauvelt, wife of 2d Lieut. X. F. Blauvelt, 7th Inf., a daughter, Elaine.

BOOTH.—Born at New York city July 24, 1912, a son, Robert Middleton Booth, to the wife of Lieut. Lucian D. Booth, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

DUNCAN.—Born July 15, 1912, to Asst. Civil Engr. Greer A. Duncan, U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Duncan, a daughter, Marie Louise.

GRISWOLD.—Born to the wife of Lieut. O. W. Griswold, 18th U.S. Inf., at Cranford, N.J., July 22, 1912, a son, George Matile Griswold.

JARMAN.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Sanderford Jarman, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Dorothy.

JONES.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 19, 1912, to the wife of Capt. Clarence N. Jones, 3d U.S. Field Art., a daughter, Felicia Dorcas.

LYSTER.—Born to Major and Mrs. William Lyster, Med. Corps, a daughter, on July 18, 1912, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

MCCORMICK.—Born at Detroit, Mich., July 15, 1912, a son, Benjamin Pendleton McCormick, to the wife of Comdr. Charles M. McCormick, U.S.N.

SCOTT.—Born at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., July 14, 1912, to the wife of Chaplain E. W. Scott, U.S.N., a daughter, Elizabeth Jane.

TALBOT.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Ralph Talbot, jr., 12th U.S. Cav., July 15, 1912, a son, Ralph Talbot, 3d, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

WARD.—Born at Atlantic City, N.J., July 9, 1912, to the wife of Mrs. T. J. Ward, a son. Mrs. Ward was formerly Miss Pansy Bloomer, daughter of Mrs. Heap, wife of Pay Dir. S. L. Heap, U.S.N.

WHITED.—Born at Norfolk, Va., July 23, 1912, to Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Whited, U.S.N., and Mrs. Whited, a son, William Scott Whited, jr.

MARRIED.

CHAMBERLAIN—GARLINGTON.—At Washington, D.C., July 24, 1912, Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlain, 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Sarah Garlington, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A.

CAMPBELL—DEAN.—On Monday, July 22, 1912, by the Rev. D. C. Jones, Mrs. Mary Dandy Dean, daughter of the late Gen. George B. Dandy, U.S.A., and Mr. Edwin Prall Campbell, of New York.

HUNTER—BALLOU.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 19, 1912, Lieut. George Bard Hunter, 13th U.S. Cav., son of Col. George K. Hunter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hunter, and Miss Reba Ballou, daughter of Major Charles C. Ballou, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ballou.

MILLER—FREVERT.—At San Diego, Cal., July 13, 1912, Capt. Marcus L. Miller, U.S.N., and Miss Brooke Frevert.

McKEANY—WALLENSTEIN.—At Alameda, Cal., July 17, 1912, Miss May C. Wallenstein, daughter of Post Coms. Sergt. A. Wallenstein, U.S.A., retired, to Post Coms. Sergt. Joseph D. McKeaney, U.S.A.

DIED.

BARNITZ.—Died at Asbury Park, N.J., July 18, 1912, Brevet Col. Albert Barnitz, U.S.A., retired. Interment at Arlington National Cemetery July 20 with military honors.

BATTLE.—Died at Baltimore Hospital, Baltimore, N.C., July 10, 1912, John Dancy Battle, brother of Dr. S. Westray Battle, U.S.N., retired, and uncle of Capt. John S. Battle, 11th U.S. Inf., and Capt. Marion S. Battle, Coast Art.

BROWN.—Died at her home, Summit avenue, Hackensack, N.J., July 25, 1912, Mary M. Brown, beloved daughter of Brig. Gen. Justus M. Brown, U.S.A., and Mrs. Annie C. Brown. Funeral at her late home Saturday, July 27, at 4 p.m.

BULLOCK.—Died at Annapolis, Md., July 21, 1912, Mdsn. William L. Bullock, U.S. Navy Academy.

DE HART.—Died at Toms River, N.J., July 16, 1912, Harry Van der Veer de Hart, son of Senior Capt. William C. De Hart, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service.

JONES.—Died at New Hartford, Conn., July 20, 1912, Capt. Henry R. Jones, U.S.A., retired.

KOLSTER.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., July 14, 1912, Susie Celestine Kolster, wife of Post Coms. Sergt. D. A. H. Kolster, U.S. Army, retired; aged thirty-nine years, one month and two days.

McCAMMON.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 10,

MONUMENTS and MAUSOLEUMS THE RUPPRECHT CO.

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1912, Master Signal Electr. J. J. McCammon. Interment at the National Cemetery, Fort Leavenworth, July 18, 1912.

MILLER.—Died in Fruitvale, Cal., Herman Miller, sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., retired, on July 20, 1912.

MURRAY.—Died at Fort Robinson, Neb., July 24, 1912, of pneumonia, Jessie Evans Murray, wife of Col. Cunliffe Hall Murray, 12th U.S. Cav., and daughter of the late Lieut. Col. W. E. Waters, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

RUFFNER.—Died at Charleston, W.Va., July 18, 1912, Mrs. R. E. L. Ruffner, sister of Lieut. Vaughn V. Woodward, U.S.N.

SELLERS.—Died at Fort Bayard, N.M., July 18, 1912, in the thirty-third year of his age, Walter Foote Sellers, youngest son of the late Brevet Major E. E. Sellers, 10th Inf., U.S. Army, and stepson of Gen. W. T. Dugan, U.S.A., and brother of Lieut. Comdr. David Foote Sellers, U.S.N.

VAN DEUSEN.—Died at Passaic, N.J., July 20, 1912, Mr. Clarence B. Van Deusen, father of 2d Lieut. George L. Van Deusen, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Governor Dix, of New York, would do a good thing if he would promptly settle the question of pay to officers of the National Guard, ordered on duty during his absence by the Lieutenant Governor as commander-in-chief of the National Guard. The officers whose pay is held up are Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Lieut. Col. E. W. Van C. Lucas, and Lieut. Col. F. W. Ward. This matter has now been dragging on for weeks, awaiting official action, and should be settled for the good of the Service. If the Adjutant General was right in holding up pay vouchers made out under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief at the time, that fact should be determined. If he was wrong in doing so the fact should likewise be known, and the proper action taken for the benefit not only of the officers whose pay has been held up, but to end an unpleasant situation. It is interesting to note in this connection that there are a number of cases where officers had been ordered on duty with pay previous to maneuvers and whose pay vouchers were not held up.

Bulletin No. 23, issued by Adjutant General Verbeck, of New York, gives comments on the recent mobilization problem given the National Guard of the state. The Adjutant General in his report says: "The Chief of the War College Division of the General Staff, War Department, in commenting on the various solutions of the mobilization problem recently given the National Guard, sums up the general comment in these words: 'The solution is an excellent one, and if applied to an actual case would result in an expeditious mobilization without hardship to the personnel, or excessive cost to the Government.' This would seem to be merited praise, justly won through the enthusiastic manner in which those concerned entered into the spirit of the problem. It speaks volumes for the school work which is being carried on in this state. The criticisms and recommendations of the War Department and the lessons received by the officers of the National Guard seem to have justified the large amount of energy and time spent in solving the problem." The Chief of the War College Division praises the work of all the different organizations in solving the problem, and also points out some shortcomings which can be profited by in the future.

Capt. William S. Conrow, 22d Engrs., N.G.N.Y., has devised a new sketching board for map making, which is considered a great improvement on others in use. Sketching can be done at the rate of about three miles per hour. The new device will be used by Captain Conrow's command during the Connecticut maneuvers, where the regiment will, among other duties, be called upon to perform a great deal of map work.

The 69th N.Y. will have nine officers assigned to it during the maneuvers in Connecticut, to fill vacancies temporarily. These officers are Capt. J. A. Delany, retired, 1st Lieutenant Mallard, 2d Lieutenants Roberts, Wallace, Jenks, Vernon, Peterson and Hinman, 1st Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant Mead, from the 3d Infantry. The schools for N.C.O. have been prosecuted with good success, and should bear good fruit during the maneuvers. The regiment will have forty-eight draft horses and thirty-nine saddle horses during the maneuvers, and these have all been contracted for.

It is considered probable that Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, N.Y., may arrange a brigade old day at Piping Rock, Locust Valley, Long Island, in September, instead of at Van Cortlandt Park.

Some forty-four officers of the 71st N.Y. had a very instructive tactical walk near Georgetown, Conn., on Sunday, July 21, with Captains Wise and Fry, U.S.A., as instructors. The party assembled at Georgetown on the afternoon of the preceding day, the field kitchen being used to furnish meals, and also to train some of the cooks for the coming maneuvers. Despite the rainy weather the walk was attended with the greatest success, and the instruction included advance guards, outposts and combat. By the use of its mounted kitchen during the coming maneuvers the regiment will be enabled to have one escort wagon less than the quota allowed.

A heavy rain flooded many tents of the New Jersey and Maryland National guardsmen in the camp of instruction at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 21. Fire, supposed to have originated in a lighted pipe in a soldier's pocket, destroyed a tent in Co. K, 2d New Jersey Infantry. Seven privates and a corporal, who had been asleep in the burned tent, were slightly injured. The maneuvers July 22 included a bivouac in the Conegawo Valley, and on July 23 there were battle exercises.

The 1st Nebraska Infantry (with the exception of Cos. D and F), also Cos. G and K, 2d Regiment Infantry, will participate in encampments and maneuvers from July 29 to Aug. 7, 1912, inclusive. The travel will be by railroad train to Laramie, Wyo., thence by march to Pole Mountain. The post-office address for this camp is "Camp of Instruction, near Pole Mountain, via Laramie, Wyo.," and telegraphic communication is by Western Union via Cheyenne, Wyo.

Lieut. Col. Frederick T. Leigh, chief signal officer, division staff, N.G.N.Y., who was quite ill for some time, is now fully recovered, and is again on active military duty.

Major John R. Hegeman, jr., N.G.N.Y., who has been on duty as ordnance officer of the 1st Brigade, has been assigned to duty as ordnance officer of the 1st regiment of Field Artillery. Lieut. Hugo F. Jaekel, jr., battalion Q.M. and commissary, has been appointed captain and adjutant of the regiment.

Among the large corporations who are generous with employees who are members of the National Guard are the Edison Company, the New York Telephone Company, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. All the above concerns have directed that National Guardsmen in their employ must be granted leave to attend the Connecticut maneuvers, with full pay, and further direct that the service is not to be deducted from any vacation due the men. This is a most commendable action.

Colonel Barthman, of the 47th N.Y., has received the brevet of brigadier general for faithful and meritorious service of over twenty-five years. He first joined the Guard as a private in Co. K, 23d N.Y., April 29, 1887, and after serving later with the 32d Regiment joined the 47th as a second lieutenant in June, 1890.

At the laying of the cornerstone of the armory for the 8th Company, Connecticut Coast Artillery, in Danbury on Sunday, July 14, there were present, besides members of the local National Guard, visiting officers from other places, members of the G.A.R., and Sons of Veterans. The exercises were

preceded by a military service at the First Congregational Church, the pastor of which, the Rev. H. C. Meserve, is chaplain of the Coast Artillery Corps. Records of the company, a photograph of the members, and other documents were placed in a leaden casket by Capt. Clarence W. Judson, commanding the company. Brig. Gen. George M. Cole, A.G., Col. Gilbert L. Fitch, commanding the Connecticut C.A.C., and Capt. Brainerd Taylor, C.A.C., U.S.A., officiated at the leveling and testing of the stone. The 8th Company, the G.A.R., and Sons of Veterans stood in military formation in front of the site during the rites.

The Hartford (Conn.) Courant reports that Capt. Julius Tannenbaum, of the 8th Regiment, Coast Art. Corps, N.G. N.Y., on duty at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, was not allowed admission to Mononotto Inn, one of the island's exclusive summer hotels, because he is a Jew and that Captain Tannenbaum has threatened to sue the manager of the hotel, Mrs. M. E. Hoppe.

8TH N.Y.—BRIG. GEN. E. F. AUSTIN.

The work of the 8th Regiment of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., on its two weeks' tour of duty, which ended July 20, has been highly praised by the post commander, Lieut. Col. R. P. Davis, U.S.A., and others.

The regiment had a large percentage of present, and made excellent progress, so much in fact that during the tour the manning details were permitted to load and fire guns and mortars, without the help of any details from the Regular troops. Adjutant Gen. William Verbeck, of New York, accompanied by Lieut. Col. C. A. Simmons, A.A.G., was present for several days during the tour of the regiment, and expressed himself as highly pleased at what it had accomplished.

The 25th Company, Capt. Alexander M. Bremer, composed in most part of Bronxites, made a specially good showing and won the Figure of Merit Trophy for the district. It was also the largest company present and had the highest percentage of attendance, only one man being absent. The 25th manned the 12-inch mortars at Battery Clinton, and associated with the 28th Company scored three hits out of six record shots fired. It is the first time that the mortar companies have fired at a moving target. Second Lieut. John T. Daly was recently promoted to first lieutenant and the vacancy has been filled by Lieut. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, of the well known Bronx family by that name.

The officers of the post, which is in command of Lieutenant Colonel Davis, U.S.A., tendered a dance to National Guard officers, and in every way have tried to make the tour as pleasant for the visitors as possible. There was also a marked degree of good fellowship among the enlisted personnel.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The joint camp of instruction at Mt. Gretna, under command of Brig. Gen. W. J. Hulings, 2d Brigade, P.N.G., which began July 5 and ended July 13, was a great success. The commands present were the 10th Infantry, Col. Richard Collier; 18th, Col. A. J. Logan; 16th, Col. George C. Richards, two squadrons of Cavalry, Battery C and sanitary troops and 29th U.S. Infantry. The first consolidated reports showed the strength of the camp to be 4,300. Of this number there are 1,465 U.S. Regulars made up of 110 officers and 1,355 men. The three National Guard regiments showed the following strength: 10th, 54 officers, 753 men; 18th, 53 officers and 702 men; 16th, 52 officers and 721 men.

The Army officers present included Col. George R. Cecil, 29th Inf.; Major Frank K. Ferguson, Coast Art. Corps; Capt. John E. Woodward, 29th Inf.; Capt. Charles E. Paine, 29th Inf.; Major James S. Wilson, Med. Corps; Major Louis T. Hess, Med. Corps; Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf.; Capt. H. A. Smith, 3d U.S. Inf.; Capt. Frank B. Watson, 3d U.S. Inf.; Capt. Henry E. Ames, 10th U.S. Inf.; Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th U.S. Cav.; Capt. Oliver L. Spaulding, U.S. Field Art.; Major Irving W. Rand, U.S. Med. Corps.

There were tactical walks and rides, lectures, field maneuvers, involving attack and defense, etc., and annual inspection. Field Hospital No. 3, U.S.A., from Washington Barracks, was present, under the direction of Major James S. Wilson, U.S.A., as chief surgeon. Every phase of hospital corps work was taught the National Guard Hospital Corps at the field hospital.

During the encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Gettysburg, Pa., under command of Major General Dougherty, the Philadelphia Inquirer reports the following: A series of clashes between the local police and guardsmen resulted in the arrival of the State Constabulary on the night of July 22 to preserve order during the encampment. The request for the state troopers was made by Major General Dougherty in order to prevent probable bloodshed. It is said that the Gettysburg police, under Chief John Shearer, had declared their intention to arrest all guardsmen who loitered on the streets. Acting Provost Marshal Captain Potter, of Philadelphia, prevented serious fights several times by his diplomacy and reported the conditions to the commander. The town is virtually under martial law. The police are apparently missing, and the soldiers are preserving order with the assistance of the state troopers, who after July 22 will attend their duties in plain clothes unless it is necessary to don uniforms and carry loaded rifles.

LOUISIANA.

The New Orleans Picayune in its issue of July 17 does not take a very rosy-colored view of its state troops at present, and says, editorially:

"One of the measures that slipped through without opposition at the close of the recent session of the Legislature was a new Militia law calculated to make the National Guard conform more closely to the requirements of the War Department. It provides also for a Naval Militia conforming along general lines to the regulations of the Navy Department, except in so far as the new law provides otherwise. The new Militia law is not much of an improvement over the old one, except in so far as it does away with the old-time Governor's staff of 100 or more colonels, with a fair sprinkling of generals and other officers of rank. This provision will rob the state of one of its picturesque institutions. Hereafter the staff will consist of only a dozen majors, with no colonels or generals.

"While the elimination of a too numerous military staff is undoubtedly an improvement, the new bill makes no provision that holds out any promise of building up the Militia. Militia organizations are not organized nor helped by law. They are generally the result of the undivided efforts of military enthusiasts who organize companies and tender them to the state. The moment they are tendered the operation of law constantly works against the efforts of their commanding officers to hold them together. Rules are made in Baton Rouge at Militia headquarters which operate to steadily deplete the ranks of the Militia companies. Nothing whatever is done to encourage the enlistment of young men by those in authority. There is the law they will tell you, conform to it.

"The trouble with the Militia in this state has not been the lack of law, as there has been a superabundance of that which it is utterly impossible to enforce. What the Militia needs includes proper armories and adequate support. It is all very well to demand that every officer and man shall attend so many drills every quarter or every year, but as nobody is paid for his services there is no way of compelling attendance at drill, particularly as no inducement is held out to the men in the way of amusement. Courts-martial may be threatened and all sorts of penalties provided, but as long as the members of the Militia receive no material compensation for their services penalties must remain a dead letter.

"What the National Guard of this state needs is a commanding officer who is a practical soldier and understands the weaknesses and possibilities of the whole Militia system. The law has long provided for such a commanding officer, but that provision has been ignored. As a result the Militia has been dominated by staff officers, who have no legal right of command, and whose experience has been limited to their own departments or to small commands in the line. With a new Militia law and with a new man in charge of the adjutant general's office it is to be hoped that the Militia will have a commanding officer and that its improvement will be undertaken along practical lines. The personal equation enters more largely into the Militia than in a Regular Service and the mere letter of the law counts for less."

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25-M

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Answers to Correspondents" will be found this week on page 1492.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 15, 1912.

Of all the gaieties of the past week the Pageant Week at Carmel-by-the-Sea seems to have been the greatest attraction. Picnics have also had their share of popularity, and on July 1 Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Barth gave a grill supper on the beach for their niece, Miss Bittmann. The old saying "too many cooks spoil the broth" failed to hold good, for although there was a cook for each dish, the results were delicious. Gathered about the driftwood fire after supper, the party sang to the music of Miss Hall's mandolin until the moon rose over the tree tops. The bathing party, Tuesday night, was perhaps the largest and gayest party of the series. Mrs. Merriman had supper at the club afterwards. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Bowen had a few ladies of the regiment for tea to meet Mrs. Morison and her mother, of the 16th Infantry, who are staying in Pacific Grove.

The week of the pageant began Wednesday night with the presentation of "The Told" at the Forest Theater in Carmel. Several parties from the post attended the first night performance, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Barth taking Major and Mrs. Hall and Miss Hall over in their machine. The same evening the enlisted men of the regiment gave a confetti dance in the assembly hall. The "Glorious Fourth" was ushered in at dawn by the band marching through the garrison playing patriotic airs. The flag was raised at reveille to the soft strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and at noon the national salute was fired while the band played at the flagstaff, but few were left in the post to hear it. Several parties drove over to Carmel to have a picnic luncheon, see the historical pageant and return for dinner, but one, in the school bus, composed of the younger married people of the regiment, had a picnic supper and remained for the second performance of "The Told." The Del Monte was crowded the evening of the Fourth, several parties from the post having dinner there and many going over later to see the fireworks and enjoy the dancing which followed. The evening was very foggy, and the sky rockets breaking behind the bank of mist added a strange and unusual feature to the common bursting of the fireworks.

Mrs. Greacen has her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Mason, visiting her for a few weeks. Lieutenant Adams returned from the hospital in San Francisco the other evening and is feeling very much better. Lieut. and Mrs. Soléiac, with Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, motored over to Santa Cruz to spend the Fourth. Lieutenant Hoey left on July 5 on his mapping detail and will probably be gone a month.

Saturday the bus which left the post for Carmel was filled with children, all eager to see "Alice in Wonderland." Children and grown-ups all united in voting the performance excellent. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Barth entertained at dinner at Del Monte Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Bowen, Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Captain Smith, Mrs. Mason, Lieut. and Mrs. Stilwell

and Lieut. and Mrs. Rivet. The party adjourned to the art gallery after dinner to watch the dancing.

Capt. and Mrs. Read and Lieutenant Gillis have joined the regiment in the last few days and have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey. Lieutenant Gillis has taken Lieut. and Mrs. Soléiac's house and the latter have moved into Lieut. and Mrs. McNamara's old quarters, 29-B. Captain Read expects to have quarters No. 45. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Barth left July 8 for a trip through the Yosemite. During their absence Mrs. Mason and her daughter are staying in the house with Miss Bittmann and Mrs. Barth's two sons. Col. and Mrs. Bowen entertained at an informal dinner Sunday for Mrs. Krauss and Mr. Pryor, Jr., from Pacific Grove, Captain Jordan and Miss Bowen.

Miss Bowen spent Saturday and Sunday in Carmel with school friends from San Francisco. Captain Wright has been spending a few days in the post, trying to locate his property before joining the regiment at the expiration of his present leave. Miss Jacobs is a guest of Mrs. Hoey for a week or two while Lieutenant Hoey is away. Dr. Treuholtz has his sister and her small son visiting him for a few days. The bachelors were hosts at a jolly party at the club Tuesday night after the swim. Dancing was followed by a Dutch supper, after which the party sat about the fire listening to the singing of a couple of true Southern darlings whom the bachelors had imported for the evening. Several new faces were noticed among the usual party. Capt. and Mrs. Ward, with their guest, Miss Ward, came over from Pacific Grove and Miss Bowen entertained the Misses Wheeler, two of her schoolmates from San Francisco, at dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Fonda entertained at another pleasant grill supper at their attractive home near Monterey the evening of July 10. The party danced in the art gallery afterwards. Among those present from the post were Major, Mrs. and Miss Hall, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Mrs. Merriman, Lieutenant Gillem, Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen, Mrs. and Miss Mason, Miss Bittmann and Mr. Barth. Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Adams entertained at something new in the nature of gaieties, giving a most enjoyable bowling party at the post alleys. The numerous guests were divided into seven teams of five players each, Miss Bowen being captain of the first team and Miss Jacobs, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Nalle, Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Smith the heads of the other six teams. Mrs. Nalle's fourth team, composed of Lieutenants Nalle, Greacen and Hoop, Miss Bittmann and Mr. Lafitte bowled themselves to victory and each player was presented with an American flag. Miss Jacobs and Miss Bowen had the teams with the lowest scores and received paper crackers, whose caps they were made to wear. Mrs. Sherwood bowled high score among the ladies, winning a box of candy and Lieutenant Hoop led the officers, receiving a brass ash receiver. Later refreshments were served at the home of the host and hostess.

Major Lewis left Wednesday morning for the city, to accompany the 9th Infantry to its station. Mr. C. G. Lafitte returned on the Sherman Thursday, coming down to the post the same evening. The hop Friday night was rather small, but none the less enjoyable. The new floor is being worn down and will soon be in excellent condition. Major and Mrs. Hall entertained at dinner before the hop, having as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, Captain Smith and Miss Hall. Col. and Mrs. Bowen also had a dinner before the hop, for one of Miss Bowen's schoolmates, Miss McCrackin. Their other guests were Mrs. Morison, Lieutenant Gillem, Lieutenant Phelps, Mr. Lafitte and Miss Bowen.

Mrs. Gillis and her mother, Mrs. Baxter, arrived a few

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evenings ago and are now settled in their own house. About nine o'clock Saturday morning, the firing of eleven guns announced the arrival of Brig. Gen. W. S. Schuyler in the post. He was driven to Colonel Bowen's home, where he remained a few minutes listening to the band as it played on the front lawn. Later he visited the different points of interest, returning with his aid, Lieutenant James, for lunch with Col. and Mrs. Bowen. In the afternoon, Capt. and Mrs. Hutton took the General and Lieutenant James around the Drive and Boulevard in their machine.

A party of hunters, among whom are Lieutenant Colonel Miller, Captain Pickering and Dr. Ford, have gone down to Idlewild for over Sunday in search of deer. The hop at Del Monte Saturday night was very well attended by the post people. One of the parties included Lieut. and Mrs. Greacen, Mrs. Mason, Miss Bittmann, Miss Mason and Lieutenants Phelps and Gillem. Capt. Glenn H. Davis left July 14 on a short leave before reporting for duty at the War College in Washington. Mrs. Davis, Miss Davis and little Miss Anna Justine accompanied him and all will be very much missed. Mr. Eays, from San Francisco, has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Hoop, over the week-end. Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Hoop entertained at dinner, having as their guests Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Rivet, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Jacobs, Lieutenant Vestal and Mr. Eays.

Guard mounting Sunday morning was held in blue uniforms for only the second time since the arrival of the regiment. It was the first time the drums have been out with the bugle corps, and they lent a martial air to the formation which has heretofore been lacking.

Mrs. Heaton, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Walker, for several weeks, has returned to her home in Seattle. Mrs. Walker left the afternoon of July 15 for New York, to remain for a month or more.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 17, 1912.

Mrs. Marshall Smith, of Philadelphia, house guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Henry M. Gleason, was the motif for a large dinner given by them for Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Col. and Mrs. Littleton W. T. Waller, Commo. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Washington and Mrs. Elizabeth Herreshoff. Miss Nourse, of Washington, D.C., is the house guest of Surg. and Mrs. Holton C. Curl, who entertained informally for her last week, when bridge was played by Surg. and Mrs. Henry F. Odell, Miss Hawke, Mrs. Eugene Tobey and P.A. Surg. and Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker. On Saturday last Mrs. Curl also made Miss Nourse the complimented guest at a beautifully appointed luncheon, the Oriental idea being carried out in place-cards and favors, as well as in some of the courses, when the guests enjoyed the novelty of handling chop-sticks. Present: Miss Nourse, Mesdames Thomas Washington, Jay M. Salladay, Phillips S. Lovering, Charles M. Ray, Eugene Tobey, C. W. O. Bunker, Mark St. Clair Ellis, Littleton W. T. Waller, Henry F. Odell and Robbins.

Miss Helen Reef, house guest of Mrs. C. W. O. Bunker, has returned to her home in San Francisco. Miss Hawke visited her sister, Mrs. Phillips A. Lovering, at the yard last week, en route to San Francisco from her home at Calistoga. Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin was card hostess at three tables of bridge, when the prizes were won by Mrs. Molton, Mrs. T. J. See and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay. Others of the party were Mesdames Eugene Tobey, C. W. O. Bunker, Herbert L. Kelley, Henry M. Gleason, Thomas Washington and Joseph Fyfe, Misses Cornelia Kempff and Hawke.

Mrs. Charles M. Ray, who entertained her cousin, Mrs. Bruce Bonny, of Sausalito, last week, made her the incentive for a luncheon on Thursday afternoon. In the party were Mesdames Wallace Berthoff, Frances B. Gatewood, Samuel Gordon, Herbert L. Kelley, C. W. Bunker, Everett G. Morsell and Guy W. Brown. Misses Roberta Deal and Nina Blow. Three tables of bridge followed, with the prizes won by Mrs. Berthoff, Mrs. Morsell and Mrs. Gatewood. Mrs. Ray also entertained informally at cards last week for Mrs. Marshall Smith, when Mesdames L. W. T. Waller, Arthur B. Owens, Bruce Bonny, Mary Turner, Henry M. Gleason, Elizabeth Herreshoff and Miss Nina Blow made up the party. The prize-winners were Mrs. Owens and Mrs. Turner.

Col. Charles L. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., adjutant and inspector of the Marine Corps, with headquarters at San Francisco, here last week on official business, was house guest of Col. and Mrs. Waller at the barracks. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Adolfo C. Menocal, stationed at Cavite for some time past, have arrived here, the former entering the hospital for treatment. Mrs. Menocal has taken apartments at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo. Miss Cornelia Kempff is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Emily Cutts. Mrs. Robbins, of San Francisco, and Susan, spent a few days here as house guest of Mrs. Henry F. Odell. Her son, Asst. Surg. Irving W. Robbins, is an officer of the Vicksburg, recently arrived from Central America.

Mrs. William G. Daggert, of New Haven, guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, at the barracks, has returned to Alameda to visit her mother, Mrs. Cohen. Capt. and Mrs. Owens have recently had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Boyer and Vail Bakewell, of San Francisco, for whom they entertained at dinner on Tuesday, when other guests included Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Miss Cornelia Kempff, Miss Nina Blow and Lieut. Roy C. Stover, of the Vicksburg. Aboard the Vicksburg on Monday the officers entertained informally at tea for

Mr. and Mrs. Boyer, Capt. and Mrs. Owens, Miss Brown, Miss Ruth Hascal, Miss Walsh, of San Francisco, and Vail Bakewell.

Another informal tea of the week was that at which Mrs. Henry F. Odell entertained, a number of the young matrons and the girls of the yard, enjoying the pleasant affair as well as several of the officers from the ships now here. Mrs. William O. V. Calhoun, who, with her sister, Mrs. Norman L. Kirk, is occupying a house in Vallejo during the absence of the Maryland, was hostess at a large bridge party the latter part of the week. Capt. Charles F. Pond has returned from Puget Sound and resumed his duties as senior member of the court-martial board. His family is residing in Berkeley and Captain Pond comes up to Mare Island as duty demands. Lieut. and Mrs. John E. Pond have taken a house on Ohio street in the navy yard town. Asst. Naval Constr. Philip G. Lauman arrived here on Monday and reported for duty. He has been under instruction at the Boston Navy Yard, but spent a month in Southern California en route to Mare Island. Naval Constr. Thomas F. Rumm, Asst. Naval Constr. Paul H. Fretz and Lieut. Reed B. Farwell returned Monday from a few days hunting trip. Ensign C. C. Thomas, attached to the Yorktown for some time, has reported for duty aboard the Independence, while Ensign Windsor, also attached to the Yorktown, left last week for San Francisco, where he joined the Alert. Ensign Ellis Lando, of the Yorktown, has gone to the Independence for duty.

Mrs. George Kenyon, wife of Lieut. Kenyon, who recently reported here for duty, has been spending some time in San Francisco as a guest at the home of the latter's uncle, E. T. Allen, on Jackson street. Lieut. and Mrs. Kenyon will leave shortly for San Diego, Mrs. Kenyon's former home. Mrs. Albert Niblack, who has been spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Mary Harrington, in San Francisco, has left for Berlin to join Commander Niblack, Naval Attaché there. Col. Lea Febiger and Mrs. Febiger, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Cecil Marrack, returned from the Philippines last week on the Sherman.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Howard Ames and Miss Marguerite Ames, stationed at the Yerba Buena Naval Training Station the last couple of years, leave the first of the month for Washington, D.C. Miss Ames recently entertained at a tea, when Mrs. J. S. Woods, Miss Ruth Hascal, of Mare Island, Miss Walsh, Miss Stockdale and Mrs. Sheen were included in the receiving party. Rear Admiral Albert Ross, retired, and his daughter, Miss Ross, who have been spending a week or ten days at the yard as house guests of Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay, sailed on Tuesday for Honolulu on their trip around the world. Rear Admiral H. R. Stanford, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, was a passenger on the same steamer, going out to Pearl Harbor to inspect the drydock now under construction there. He spent half a day at the yard en route.

Lieut. John M. Enoch arrived from the East coast Monday for duty aboard the Denver. The Denver was placed in full commission Monday with Capt. Thomas Washington, formerly of the Yorktown, as her commanding officer. Practically all the officers and crew of the Yorktown have been transferred to her. The Denver left this afternoon for Santa Cruz, where she will remain until July 28, when she will sail for San Diego, en route to Central America. Her sister ship, the Cleveland, also en route to Santa Cruz, will return here on Aug. 1 to take on stores before going to Bremerton, where she is to be added to the Pacific Reserve Fleet. Repairs amounting to \$74,000 have been authorized on the naval auxiliary Buffalo and work is now under way. The greater part of the repairs will be made in the hull division, where \$50,000 is to be expended.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., July 22, 1912.

This is truly a deserted village now, for on Friday morning, July 12, Colonel White, Major Callan and four companies from here and one from Fort Wadsworth sailed for Fort Terry for target practice. Captain Wyllie went the same day on a commercial boat, as he had with him Mrs. Wyllie, the baby and nurse, who are all staying at the hotel on Fishers Island. The troops from here to go were the 84th Company with Lieutenants Wildrick and Gross; 98th Company with Captain Embick, who is also adjutant; 123d Company with Captain Phisterer and Lieutenant Hall; 123d Company with Lieutenants Pirie and Crawford; and the 53d Company from Fort Wadsworth, with Captain Scott and Lieutenant Walker.

Mrs. Hess has had visiting her mother, Mrs. Sloan, of Brooklyn. Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer had as dinner guests on Monday Mr. and Mrs. Watts, of Brooklyn. On Tuesday they gave a dinner in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Phisterer, their brother and sister-in-law. Major and Mrs. Williams and Miss Eleanor Williams left Friday. Major Williams for his new station, Fort Monroe, and Mrs. and Miss Williams for Williamstown, Mass., where they will be with Mrs. Henry Loomis Nelson. The Phisterers have moved into the house formerly occupied by the Williamses. Mrs. Phisterer and Isobel left Thursday for Boonville, N.Y., to spend the summer with relatives.

Capt. and Mrs. Hayes entertained at dinner Tuesday for Mrs. J. B. Embick, Mrs. Dunbar Embick, Captain Sevier, Mrs. Phisterer and Capt. and Mrs. McKie. Dr. Hallett has been ordered to Fort Wadsworth during the temporary absence of Dr. Little. Mrs. McKie entertained in honor of Mrs. J. B. Embick on Friday afternoon by having a "fête champêtre" under the trees at the end of the line. It was a very pretty affair. Among those enjoying her hospitality were Mrs. J. B. Embick, Mrs. S. D. Embick, Mrs. Wildrick, Miss Gomer, of Brooklyn, Lieutenant Grey, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, and Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell.

On Friday morning Mrs. White entertained the ladies of the Bay Bridge Reading Club on their spacious porch. Mrs. Webster of Brooklyn, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Hess, who returned with her Friday for a few days' visit. Capt. and Mrs. Hayes have had as guests Capt. and Mrs. G. F. Baltzell, who are on their way to their new station, Plattsburg Barracks. Miss Feeter, who has been very ill with bronchitis, has recovered and is now visiting Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard at Fort Williams, Me.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 20, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin P. Nicklin, who arrived Thursday from San Francisco, are guests of Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshine until their quarters in the Cavalry garrison are ready. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, en route to Sparta, Wis., spent Friday at the garrison the guest of officers at the club.

Capt. Reuben Smith, 9th Inf., arrived Thursday from California and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper. Mrs. Danforth, of San Antonio, Texas, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Rowan F. Lemley. Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James entertained Monday evening at a watermelon porch party for Pendleton Beall, New York, guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter V. Gallagher and son, 9th Inf., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch for a few days. Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe H. Hoarn, 9th Inf., recently returned from the Philippines, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, but have now taken quarters in the Cavalry garrison. Capt. and Mrs. Howard G. Davids and Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson, 9th Inf., are guests of Capt. and Mrs. George R. Greene.

Capt. William J. Lutz returned Wednesday from Sparta, Wis. Mrs. Harry L. Cooper entertained Sunday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Mrs. Harold B. Fiske, Leavenworth, Kas., Mrs. Charles H. Cirkler and Mrs. Charles C. Carpenter, Minneapolis. Mrs. J. Millard Little and her mother, Mrs. M. C. Bower, left Wednesday for Sparta, Wis., where they will spend about ten days and then go to Wabasha, Minn., to be guests of relatives.

Major Albert E. Truby, M.C., spent a few days at the garrison, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker and left Friday for New York, where he will visit relatives. Miss



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Fuller, of Leavenworth, guest of Miss Taylor, Cavalry, spent the past week at Taylor Falls, returned Saturday to the garrison and will leave in a few days for Kansas City. Pendleton Beall, New York, for two weeks at the garrison, the guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, left Saturday for his home in New York. Miss Drew, guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Allen M. Smith, left Saturday for Missoula, Mont.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch gave a musical Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Taylor, Cavalry garrison. Those taking part were Mrs. James R. Lindsay, Capt. and Mrs. Lynch and Miss Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Hopewell Clarke, St. Paul, entertained at dinner at the Town and Country Club in honor of Pendleton Beall. Guests from here were Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Beall and Mrs. George T. Everett. Miss Bankhead, Infantry, returned Monday to the garrison from Wisconsin, where she had been the guest of Miss Farmer, Minneapolis, at her summer home, "Seven Pines."

Friday night was ladies' night at the Officers' Club and informal dancing and music made the evening an enjoyable one. The 2d Battalion of the 9th Infantry, in command of Capt. Benjamin P. Nicklin, arrived Thursday morning direct from San Francisco. The 9th will occupy the Cavalry barracks in the lower post.

Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., arrived in St. Paul Friday from a three years' stay in the Philippines and are guests of Mrs. Tyner's sister, Mrs. William G. Motter, White Bear. The following doctors are taking the examination for entrance to the Medical Corps, U.S.A., at this garrison: Dr. F. Hallenbeck, Dover, Minn.; John Clifford Farrell, St. Paul, Minn., and Graham McAllister Lisor, Mantecus, Iowa.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., July 22, 1912.

Among recent visitors at Fort Porter were Lieut. and Mrs. Ursula M. Diller, who after leaving the Philippines traveled through Japan and China, returning to this country via Europe. They were en route to their new station, Fort Ontario. Lieut. and Mrs. Diller were at this post for a number of years, with the 12th Infantry, and left devoted friends in the city and garrison.

Mrs. Robb, of Minnesota, accompanied by her son, Stuart, is the guest of Lieut. Walter Robb. Mrs. McCullum, of Nebraska, is making a short visit to Mrs. John N. Straat. She will spend the rest of the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Shockley, at Fort Niagara. Mrs. Edwin O. Saunders and Mrs. Hector Lane are entertaining a house party of Southern friends and relatives, and for their pleasure invited the ladies of the post and friends from Buffalo to meet them last week at auction bridge.

On Friday evening Mrs. Castle was the charming young hostess for a card party. Mrs. Mitchell had a few friends for bridge at the Park Club last week. Lieutenant Stoll has taken Miss Rose, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Castle and Mrs. Keller on a number of sightseeing picnics, going to East Aurora and other places of interest in his automobile, and taking luncheon or tea in the woods.

The 1st Cavalry, Troop I, N.G.N.Y., will go into camp this coming week at Manlius, N.Y.

Gen. and Mrs. Walter T. Duggan, who have been in Buffalo for a short time, left on Sunday last for Fort Bayard, fortunately reaching there before the sad death of Mrs. Duggan's son, Walter Sellers, who has had a hard fight to live for several years. Paulding Sellers, of Buffalo, and Lieut. Comdr. David Sellers, of the Navy, also went to Fort Bayard to see their brother, Walter, who was a young lawyer of great promise and ability, a graduate of Princeton and of the Columbia Law School. Just after graduating he entered one of the best law firms in New York, but was ordered by his physicians to go to New Mexico on account of ill health. Mr. Sellers was a fluent writer and would soon have been known in the fields of literature. His untimely death is a great sorrow to his family and many devoted friends.

SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., July 15, 1912.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Frevert, at 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening, July 13, occurred the marriage of Miss Brooke Frevert to Capt. Marcus Lyon Miller, U.S.N., retired, late in command of the Vicksburg. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Clarence J. Harris, pastor of the Unitarian Church. The drawing rooms were tastefully decorated with Shasta daisies and greenery. The bride was attended by Miss Juliet Newkirk and Miss Mary Lanier Graham. The best man was Lieut. William R. Cushman, U.S.N., retired, an old friend of the groom. The bride was gown in a robe of white Charmeuse satin, with overdress of Duchess lace, pearl trimmed, and wore a tulle veil with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas. Following the ceremony, which was witnessed by about seventy guests, a buffet supper was served. Capt. and Mrs. Miller have gone on an extended wedding trip, San Francisco being their first objective point. They plan to visit the Eastern cities and Europe before returning to San Diego to make their home.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan, U.S.A., retired, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rose Lee McClellan, to Capt. Charles Wesley Exton, U.S.A. The wedding is to take place abroad in September. Announcements have been received here of the engagement of Miss Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hicks, of Los Angeles, to Ensign Robert F. Gross, U.S.N., the nuptial event to occur late this summer.

U. S. Grant, Jr., and his son attended the marriage of the former's sister, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, to Frank H.

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Jones, of Chicago, the ceremony taking place recently at Coburg, Ontario. Mrs. George Frost entertained at bridge Monday at the Country Club, her guests including Mrs. Lyman J. Gage and Mrs. Arthur Balentine. Lieut. Arthur Haldane Doig, U.S.A., is enjoying a leave from his station at Corregidor Island in the Philippines, and is at the home of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Robert L. Doig, in this city. Mrs. Sam Perry Smith entertained at the Wednesday Club house Tuesday with a tea, her invited guests including Mrs. A. A. Ackerman, Mrs. Arthur T. Balentine, Mrs. J. G. Ballinger, Mrs. Mason Jackson, Mrs. W. R. Maize and Mrs. John L. Sehon. Mrs. Frank Harrison Kelly, jr. (Claire Parmelee), a bride of a few months, is expected to arrive in San Francisco Aug. 13 from the Philippines, en route to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Parmelee, in this city. The fleet, with which Ensign Kelly is stationed, will leave Japan the last of this month.

TAMPA BAY HARBOR.

Port Dade, Fla., July 19, 1912.

Mrs. J. S. Holmes, of Tampa, was the week-end guest of Major and Mrs. Pearce. Lieut. and Mrs. E. Elmer Bennett are occupying quarters heretofore used as officers' mess, which has been moved to quarters of Lieutenants Murray and Sumner. Lieutenant McLaughlin has been in Tampa this week with Mrs. McLaughlin, whose condition, we are glad to say, is much improved. She will be able to return to the garrison very shortly.

The launch Pleasanton has been undergoing repairs at the Bigelow Machine Shop in Tampa. Mr. F. A. Wheeler, of the steamer Pickering, is spending a month's vacation in Louisiana.

Lieutenant Sumner was guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett at dinner Thursday. Corporal Kirkland, of the 11th Company, has been appointed post exchange steward, vice Sergeant Hamill, who left Wednesday for Havana, Cuba. Post Q.M. and Mrs. Benninghoven spent a few days in the city this week, combining shopping with pleasure. Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett spent Tuesday with Mrs. Bennett's mother, Mrs. Allen, who left Wednesday for the North to spend the remainder of the summer.

The Spanish mackerel season seems to be on, the officers enjoying the sport keenly, vying with each other to see who can get the largest catch.

The baseball team dropped two close games to Largo and Bradentown, respectively, this week. However the scores in each instance were close and does not show any superiority in the opposing teams. Return games are to be played this week, when the locals will endeavor to turn the tables.

Among the Friday visitors to Tampa are Capt. and Mrs. Landers, Dr. and Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Ryland and Lieutenant Sumner. Mr. Coe and Mr. Fitzgerald and families, of Tampa, are guests at the cottages of Captains Bahrt and Warner, of the pilot station.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 21, 1912.

Mrs. G. C. Garrison, house guest of Mrs. Charles C. Clark, left Thursday to join Lieutenant Garrison, who is stationed at Fort Wayne, Detroit. Mrs. Clark gave a tea for Mrs. Garrison, the affair being attended by a number of town friends as well as those of the garrison. Miss Agnes Pruyn, who is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Pruyn, of Fort Sheridan, was hostess at a most attractive dinner at the Hotel Moraine prior to the hop. Present: Mrs. Pruyn, Miss Lila McDonald, Miss Valencia Rafferty, Miss Cornelia Getty, Miss Marion Bishop, Miss Jeannette Clark and Lieutenants Murphy, Davis, Crawford, Pruyn, Stevenson, Smith, Going and Cadet McDonald.

Mrs. McDonald entertained informally at dinner Sunday evening for Mrs. Pruyn, Mrs. Charles Clark, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald, Miss McDonald, Miss Jeannette Clark, Miss Pruyn, Miss Shannon, Lieutenants London and Murphy and Cadet McDonald. Mrs. Pruyn entertained a number of her friends with a luncheon at the Hotel Moraine on Wednesday. The young people enjoyed a delightful dancing party Thursday evening, given by Miss Lila McDonald for Misses Marion Bishop, Myra Fallon, Jeannette Clark, Valencia Rafferty, Cornelia Getty, Agnes Pruyn, Miss Foulds, of Highland Park, Lieutenants Murphy, Crawford, O'Brien, Smith, Stevenson, Davis, Going, and Lieutenants London, Chambers and Carter and Dr. Colitis, from the Naval Training Station.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 20, 1912.

Mrs. Dade, Mrs. McCulloch and Mrs. Hamilton entertained the Regimental Card Club at the Cavalry Club on Monday evening. At the close of the games supper was served by the hostesses. Capt. Francis J. McConnell, 11th Inf., has been called East by the serious illness of his sister. During his absence Lieut. Frederick F. Black is acting as regimental adjutant.

Mrs. Paul C. Raborg has as her guest Miss Goodall, of Chicago, who will remain until after Frontier. Mrs. Raborg is anticipating a visit shortly from Miss Mildred Jeffers, of St. Louis. Miss Florence Kimball and her guest, Miss Bonadelle, returned Wednesday from Denver, where they have spent several very pleasant days. Miss Palmer, of San José, Cal., who is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Reno, has gone to Denver for a few days.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Charles E. Stodter entertained with a tea complimentary to her sister, Mrs. Morgan, her house guest, and Mrs. Garrard, visiting her sister, Mrs. John F. Guilfoyle. In the drawing room Mrs. Stodter, Mrs. Garrard and Mrs. Morgan received. Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs.

Bundy, Mrs. Sparks and Mrs. Cowin, assisted by Miss Shaw and Miss Keating, served in the dining room, which was most attractive with decorations of white and green, Marguerites being the flowers used.

Mrs. William McCleave and Mrs. Franklin Wing were hostesses at a very enjoyable bridge tea on Wednesday in honor of their mother, Mrs. Masi, who is their guest. Mrs. White, Mrs. Bundy and Mrs. McCulloch won the handsome prizes. Others invited were Mesdames Guilfoyle, Garrard, Armstrong, Brooke, Bryson, Burt, Camp, Ayres, Christian, Myer, Kieffer, Kilbourne, Lawson, Le May, James, Noble, Reno, Holderness, Shaw, Wheeler, Schultz, Misses Tilton and Plister, from the post; Mesdames Abbott, Brewster, Conway, Gill, Harrington, Organ and Voorhees, from Cheyenne.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. McCleave and Mrs. Wing entertained with seven tables of five hundred for Mrs. Masi. The high scores were made by Mrs. Wescott, Mrs. Pendleton and Miss Dobbins. Other guests included Mesdames Williams, Van Horn, Jordan, Clark, Dowell, Fuller, Sparks, Fithian, Cutrer, Black, Reardon, Stull, Morton, Holley, Comegys, Squires, Weidensaul and Raborg, Misses Williams, Rosalie Williams, Hallman, Davis, Fernandez, Gill and Goodall.

Col. Abner Pickering, recently promoted and attached to the 11th Infantry, arrived on Friday. Mrs. Pickering and Miss Pickering will join later. Major John W. Heavey, 14th Inf., who since his promotion has been attached to the 11th, has been granted a month's leave, which he will spend in the East before reporting for duty at the War College in Washington. Capt. Thomas T. Frissell, from Fort Logan, was a guest in the post on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Jordan have as guests Captain Jordan's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Jordan. Owing to the absence of the troops at Pole Mountain the post has been very quiet lately.

NEWS OF THE PACIFIC FLEET.

In Asiatic Waters, June 12, 1912.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore have returned to their home in Olongapo, after spending ten days in Cavite and Manila. Mrs. W. V. Tomb and small son left on Friday for Olongapo to join Lieutenant Tomb, of the U.S.S. South Dakota, which is undergoing repairs at that place. Mrs. F. H. Kelly, jr., arrived on Friday at Olongapo to join Ensign Kelly, of the U.S.S. South Dakota. She is registered at the White House Hotel.

Mrs. Albert Reese and Mrs. Wade left Manila on Friday for Olongapo to be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Moses while the Colorado is at that station. Mrs. R. S. Douglas, wife of Lieutenant Commander Douglas, is registered at the White House Hotel, Olongapo. Mrs. Chester Wells, wife of Lieutenant Commander Wells, of the South Dakota, and Mrs. Thornett, are guests of Lieutenant Commander Kimberly at Olongapo.

Mrs. T. S. Wilson, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Wilson, of Colorado left Manila on Thursday for San Francisco via China and Japan. On Saturday the South Dakota entered drydock Dewey for extensive repairs. It is estimated that she will be at Olongapo for five or six weeks. The Colorado left Manila June 10 for Seattle, and will probably be placed in reserve. The U.S.S. Saratoga left Manila on Thursday for Shanghai. She completed her target practice on Monday and had steaming trial on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Miss Magruder, of Cavite, is the guest of Miss Moses at Olongapo. On Saturday evening Paymr. and Mrs. Victor Jackson at Olongapo, gave a dinner for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas, Lieut. Comdr. William Leahy, Lieut. Comdr. S. I. M. Major and Pay Insp. T. H. Hicks.

The officers and ladies of the navy yard, Olongapo, gave a pretty informal hop on Saturday evening in honor of the visiting ships. Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Mrs. Moses and Mrs. Babin received. On Sunday evening Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Douglas entertained aboard the U.S.S. Glacier in honor of Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore. Covers were laid for eight, other guests being Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Svaz, Capt. P. M. Bennett and Capt. William Gill. On Saturday evening officers of the U.S.S. California gave an informal bachelor affair on board ship at Olongapo in celebration of the arrival of the commissions as ensigns of the members of the class of 1911.

Col. and Mrs. Dickens, of Manila, are guests of Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore at Olongapo. On Wednesday Mrs. Moore entertained at an informal tea in honor of Mrs. Dickens, of Manila. On Friday Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas gave a dinner on board the U.S.S. Glacier in honor of Mrs. Thornett. The guests included Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John Walsh and Lieutenant Commander Kimberly.

On Thursday Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore entertained at dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Dickens, their guests from Manila. The other guests included Paymr. and Mrs. Jackson, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John Walsh, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Mrs. Thornett and Lieutenant Commander Kimberly.

Olongapo, P.I., June 20, 1912.

Mrs. Charles T. Wade, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Moses in the navy yard, left Wednesday for Manila, where she took steamer on the 14th for Hongkong, and will go over the Trans-Siberian Railroad and spend the summer in Europe. Mrs. Albert Reese, also a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Moses, sailed on the 14th for Japan, where she will spend several weeks before returning to the States.

Mrs. W. V. Tomb has taken a cottage at Olongapo while the South Dakota is at the yard. Mrs. F. H. Kelly, jr., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wadleigh at the navy yard, Olongapo. Mrs. Munger, wife of Surgeon Munger, of the California, is registered at the New Manila Hotel, Manila.

Miss Magruder, daughter of Captain Magruder, of the Cavite Navy Yard, who has been visiting Miss Moses at Olongapo, has returned home. Col. and Mrs. Moses had at dinner on Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Dickens, of Manila, and for Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond Sullivan, Major Porter and Miss Moses. After dinner bridge was played. On Friday Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. Glacier in honor of Mrs. Thornett, and for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John H. Walsh, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells and Lieut. Comdr. V. A. Kimberly. Col. and Mrs. Dickens returned on Monday to Manila.

Mrs. Lauren S. Willis left on the 14th for the United States via China and Japan. Mrs. Emil Svaz is spending several days in Manila with friends. On Saturday Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. John H. Walsh entertained at dinner for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Babin, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Surg. and Mrs. E. L. Jones and Lieutenant Cochran. After dinner the party attended the dance on the U.S.S. South Dakota.

The 7th Cavalry officers' baseball team played the officers of the South Dakota on Saturday a very exciting game, ending 7 to 3 in favor of the Cavalry. After the game the officers of the South Dakota entertained at dinner in honor of the visiting team. The tables were arranged on the quarterdeck, places being laid for eighty-two. After dinner there was dancing.

Sunday morning the officers and ladies of the navy yard entertained the 7th Cavalry baseball team, and the visitors who came up on the Army tug to a delightful swimming party. Delicious refreshments were served before the visitors left on the Army tug for Manila. The marine camp, under command of Major C. S. Hill, fleet marine officer, will break up this week on account of the orders to the Pacific Fleet to return to the United States. Mrs. Chester Wells and her sister, Mrs. Thornett, will leave Manila June 22, via China and Japan, for America. The South Dakota, to which Lieutenant Commander Wells is attached, has been ordered home. Mrs. R. S. Douglas will also leave on the 22d for China and Japan.

Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland entertained at dinner Monday on board the flagship California for Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Commodore Fahs, Capt. and Mrs. Douglas, Capt. and Mrs. Svaz, Capt. F. M. Burnett and Col. and Mrs. Moses. Mrs. Fahs left on Thursday on the transport Warren for China and Japan. Col. and Mrs. Dickens were passengers for the round trip on the Warren to China and Japan.



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MANILA.

Manila, P.I., June 14, 1912.

The home of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank Moorman, in Malate, was the scene of a very pretty wedding Saturday, when Miss Edith Marie Dent, daughter of Col. John C. Dent, retired, and granddaughter of Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, U.S.A., became the bride of Lieut. Kenneth E. Kern, 24th U.S. Inf. Mrs. Moorman attended the bride as matron of honor, while Lieut. Kyle Rucker served as best man. Miss Dent arrived on the Sherman, the last transport from the States, and was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman until the time of her marriage. Among the guests that witnessed the ceremony were Major T. O. Murphy, 19th Inf., Mrs. and Miss Murphy, Capt. and Mrs. W. W. McCammon, jr., Capt. John P. Spurr, Mrs. Frederick D. Sharp, Miss Ripley, Mrs. John C. French, Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford Blumel, Lieut. and Mrs. Willis E. Mills, Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar K. Tolley and Lieut. John Chambers.

Major and Mrs. Alex Davis have had as their guest for the past few days Miss Adele Magruder, daughter of Commander Magruder, of Cavite. The Malvern-Hill Barnum has been quite ill at her home the last week, but is slowly recovering. Among guests at the Army and Navy Club is Major James E. Harbeson, who has been at Baguio recuperating after a serious illness at his station at Puerto Princessa. Leave having been granted Major William Kelly, with permission to visit China and Japan, he and Mrs. Kelly expect to leave on the Warren about June 20. Col. William Beach, chief of staff, came to Manila from Baguio for a few days last week. Major and Mrs. William Wright have as their guest Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, who has come down from Baguio for a few days to look over the repairs being made on their residence in Military Plaza. Mrs. Bell was accompanied by Capt. M. E. Locke, aide-de-camp to General Bell.

Capt. Peter W. Davison was host last Thursday at a beautifully appointed dinner and general reunion, in honor of Major and Mrs. Henry A. Ripley, who arrived that day from the States on the Sherman. Other guests were Mrs. Smith (Mrs. Ripley's mother), Major and Mrs. Saffarans, Capt. and Mrs. Powers.

The transport Warren, which will leave about June 20 to take supplies to our troops in China, will carry a large number of passengers, some of whom will make the round trip, while others will only go as far as Chingwangtao, branching from there in various directions. Capt. and Mrs. Peyton G. Clark are among those who are going to China and expect to remain about a month. Col. Isaac W. Littell, chief quartermaster, and his family returned from Baguio to Manila last week.

A project has been formed here to install in the American Cathedral a memorial stained glass window in commemoration of Major Archibald W. Butt, former aide to President Taft. Major Butt was very well known in the Islands, having served as volunteer quartermaster in 1900 and later as quartermaster in the Regular Service, and his tragic death was felt here as deeply as in the States, for he was very popular in all circles. The window will have to be made in London and Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, Judge Charles H. Smith and Mr. F. E. Glazebrook have charge of it.

The new Manila Hotel opened last Saturday night with a dinner for the stockholders. This hotel will prove quite an addition to Manila itself and quite a convenience to the many Army people who are continually passing through the city. The Army and Navy Club and the various smaller hotels are

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Army of the Philippines



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taxed to the utmost whenever a transport arrives.

Among the recent arrivals in Manila were Major and Mrs. William M. Roberts, who came from Camp Josman to this city, where Major Roberts is to resume his duties at the division hospital. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston returned to their home on Nozalea from Baguio on Tuesday. The General and his family were much benefited by the cool air of this summer resort of the Islands, and added much to the pleasure of all the other guests both in athletics and music.

Manila, P.I., June 15, 1912.

The entire 6th Infantry is leaving to-day for the homeland. The 6th has been stationed in Mindanao. Gen. John J. Pershing's department, headquarters, band, Machine-gun Platoon; 1st Battalion, Cos. G, H, K, L and M at Camp Keithley, Co. E at Camp Vivars, Co. F at Tapanan, and Co. I at Dalama. The regiment arrived here a few weeks ago and have been camping on the hill just west of the Malecon Drive. Besides the 6th Regiment, the Sherman is accommodating the headquarters, band, Machine-gun Platoon and two battalions of the 9th Infantry; the 3d Battalion is to remain in Manila until the sailing of the transport on July 15.

The 9th Infantry has been stationed in the Department of the Visayas. Headquarters, band, Machine-gun Platoon and six companies at Warwick Barracks, Cebu; Cos. G and H at Fort San Pedro, Panay; the 3d Battalion at Camp Downer, Leyte. This retraining Manila from their former posts of duty in the Southern Islands meant more to the 9th and 6th Regiments of Infantry than it has formerly done, for when the troops left many of these posts it meant that they will not shortly be occupied by American soldiers. Many are to be abandoned as military reservations, and others will be garrisoned in the future by the Philippine Scouts or Constabulary. And then again these homegoing regiments to-day will not again come "over" to the Philippines, for the reorganization of the Philippine Division has gone into effect and these two foot regiments are not the fortunate ones to do service here. Many of the officers of each of these organizations sailing to-day have been attached to the regiments named to do work in these Islands, as these officers are ambitious to have as much foreign service to their credit as it is possible as long as they keep well out here. And, too, the stations in this division have been rendered more desirable by the concentration of ideas of stationing more troops at or near Manila and the other larger cities of the Southern Islands. Zamboanga, in Mindanao, and Jolo, at Jolo, will also be distributing points for Uncle Sam's boys.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry F. Rethers have been house guests of Major and Mrs. Malvern-Hill Barnum since their arrival from Cebu. Capt. and Mrs. Rethers have but recently returned from a delightful trip and stay of four months in India. Many admiring friends dislike to see Capt. and Mrs. Rethers go away.

The St. Louis Bakery, of Calle Eschague, Manila, and well known to the Service generally, has been awarded the contract to furnish fresh meat and vegetables for the Canacao naval hospital, at Cavite, for the coming fiscal year. The same Chinese firm was given the contract for bread and rolls also for the coming official year. The Standard Oil Company has secured the contract to furnish the Navy on this station with 30,000 gallons of gasoline for the next fiscal year. Prices given are forty-three centavos per gallon in cases and fifty-seven centavos in insurance drums. Other contracts for supplies for the Army have recently been awarded amounting to 550,000 pesos. The Pacific Commercial Company, of Manila, is to supply 600,000 pounds of potatoes and 120,000 pounds of onions per month, in such quantities as may be required. Price upon which awards were made is about 450,000 pesos. The Standard Oil Company's contract calls for 50,000 gallons of oil, costing 42,000 pesos. Contract to furnish the city coal for the Army amounting to 4,000 tons was given to Madrigal and Company, 3,000 tons steam coal at five pesos and ninety-two centavos per ton, 1,000 tons cooking coal at six pesos and ninety-two centavos per ton. This contract amounts to 24,000 pesos.

Veterans of the Army of the Philippines, represented by Camp General Lawton-Egbert, Camp Colonel Stotsenburg, Camp Major Edward McConville, Camp Captain Warwick, Camp Capt. George C. Bentley, Camp Governor Edward C. Bolton, Camp Major John A. Logan, Camp Amos B. Wells, Camp G. R. Claggett, Camp Roy C. Libby, Camp Col. Hayden Y. Grubbs, of Camp Keithley, and Camp Capt. H. J. Reilly, with the four attached camps, Camp Guy V. Henry, of Manila, Camp Col. E. H. Liscum at Baguio, Camp Fitzgerald at Tientsin, one camp with the 8th Cavalry and another at Corregidor, held their annual encampment on June 9 at Pasig, just beyond Fort William McKinley. Street cars, vehicles of all kinds and automobiles conveyed the patriotic members to this barrio, where a charming Sunday was spent in recalling fast friends and war scenes of early days in the Philippines.

The officers of the 9th Infantry, stationed at Camp Malecon, enjoyed a smoker and a sort of Philippine farewell at the Army and Navy Club on Thursday evening, June 13, a regimental stag reunion, before the departure of two battalions to-day for the United States. Among those present were Lieut. Col. F. L. Dodds, Major D. J. Baker, jr., Major E. V. Bookmiller, Capt. E. P. Gibson. Other officers present were Capt. H. F. Rethers, Ira C. Welborn, Benjamin P. Nicklin, William K. Taylor, C. C. Kinney, Reuben Smith, Alvin K. Baskett, Linwood E. Hanson, Herbert L. Evans, Lieut. Robert L. Meadow, Charles C. Sturtevant, Walter G. Gallagher, Louis Farrell, Hornsby Evans, Charles A. Lewis, James E. Chaney, James C. Williams, Simon B. Rucker, jr., Albert S. J. Tucker, George R. Simpson, Joseph T. Clements, James R. N. Weaver and Emanuel R. Heidt. Capt. Walter S. McBroome, 13th Inf., anticipates leaving Manila about June 20 for a twenty-five days' leave in China.

A beautiful time was enjoyed at the Army and Navy Club last evening. Ladies' night, which was to have been on Wednesday, was postponed until Friday, in order to have the gala occasion as a sort of sendoff to the officers, their wives and friends the evening before their departure from Manila.

Dinner parties preceded the hop. The beautiful dining room, with its many orchids and palms, lends itself most charmingly to entertainments as well as an every-day life.

Proposals for repairs to the transport Liscum were opened in the office of the chief quartermaster on yesterday from the Hongkong and Mampoo Dock Company, Hongkong and Taikoo Dock Company, the El Varadero de Manila, and the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company.

Target practice is being held at Corregidor and a number of Army, Navy and Marine officers have gone to this rock-bound outer post to witness the firing of the large Coast Artillery guns. Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, C.A.C., from Fort Wint, Grande Island, Lieut. M. C. Smith, C.A.C., and Lieut. Charles K. Wing, Jr., C.A.C., are among the present visitors. Lieut. Gilbert Marshall, C.A.C., has house guests at his Corregidor quarters. Mrs. K. Baldwin entertained at a charming card and tea party at her C.A.C. quarters on Corregidor on Monday evening of this week.

The new transport Merritt is scheduled to make its first routine journey to the Southern ports July 18. The civil government has asked that the 49th Company of Philippine Scouts, now at Camp Ward Cheney, be sent to Iloilo, Panay; so the Merritt will take the desired troops to enforce a quarantine against rinderpest, which is at present attacking horses in eleven different provinces. The military and civil authorities have done everything known to stop the spread of this deadly pest to horse and mule flesh, but with but little success.

Col. H. P. Kingsbury, acting inspector general, and Miss Kingsbury are leaving Manila at noon to-day.

Ensign Samuel Wilder King, Navy, is serving on the U.S.S. Colorado and Mrs. S. W. King is living at the palatial residence of her uncle, Mr. G. C. Sellner, at Santa Mesa, Manila.

Gen. and Mrs. John J. Pershing are receiving congratulations on the arrival at their home at Zamboanga, Mindanao, of another little daughter, Mary, as she has been named. This gives them a charming family of three girls and one boy, Francis Warren Pershing. Mrs. F. Damman, wife of Lieutenant Damman, P.S., and their young daughter, Wallace Flake Damman, are patients at the division hospital, Manila, from their post at Camp Stotsenburg, Pangasinan. It is anticipated that both will be out within a week. There is a very charming colony of marine officers, with their families, in Manila. Col. Randolph Dickens is in command of all his corps, with Major G. O. Porter as brigade adjutant. Major H. L. Roosevelt is brigade quartermaster and Major H. C. Reisinger brigade paymaster.

Major and Mrs. Reisinger are occupying the home of Col. and Mrs. H. P. McCoy, 265 Calle Real, Ermita, during the absence of the Collector of Customs for this port. Major Porter has not been very well during this extremely hot weather, so he has gone to Baguio to recuperate.

FROM DISTANT SAMAR.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., June 15, 1912.

Three companies of the 5th Battalion, Phil. Scouts, under command of Major H. E. Ely, and accompanied by Dr. G. P. Stallman as surgeon, left on the transport Warren on June 1 for Iloilo on rinderpest quarantine duty. Capt. Harry King is now in command of the post and of the 16th Company, Phil. Scouts, which remained behind. Capt. Theodore Lamson, surgeon, and Dr. Glenn I. Jones, as well as Lieutenants Townsend and Kelleher also remained.

In order to counteract the quietness, and also as a farewell to Lieut. Albert Younglof, who is leaving for the States on the June transport on four months' leave of absence, a progressive dinner was given on Thursday evening, June 6, by Mesdames King, Ely, Lamson, Jones and Stallman. The courses were served at the different houses, each course being enhanced by wines furnished by the bachelors—sherry with the fish; champagne with the dinner; and with the salad, a most delicious old Sauterne which was secured after diligent search in the town of Calbayog. It was in a cobwebby barrel, and was doubtless a relic of the old Spanish days. During the early part of the evening, the band played selections, while later a victrola concert was enjoyed. The whole affair was a decided success, the only drawback being that due to the illness of her baby, Mrs. Ralph Craven was unable to be present.

On Friday evening, June 14, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Lamson entertained at dinner, the guests being Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Ely, Mrs. Stallman, Lieutenants Townsend and Kelleher. The affair was in the nature of a birthday surprise on Captain Lamson, and various jokes were perpetrated on the host.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to July 23. Later changes appear in another column.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McKr. Winslow, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

The New Hampshire has been ordered placed in first reserve July 25 at the navy yard, New York. Her place in the fleet will be taken by the Alabama.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

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alike—be sure of
the kind you use.

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TALC POWDER

is the real boric powder.
It contains a beneficial
amount of that mild yet
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acid, and other sanative
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ish of the perfect shave.

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OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Marsh. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At New London, Conn.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At New London, Conn.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At New London, Conn.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At New London, Conn.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At New London, Conn.

Second Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Newport, R.I.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Newport, R.I.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Newport, R.I.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Newport, R.I.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Newport, R.I.

Third Group.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.

MAYRANT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Cochran, jr. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Fourth Group.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Newport, R.I.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt. At Newport, R.I.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Newport, R.I.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans. At Newport, R.I.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Newport, R.I.

Atlantic Submarine Flotilla.

Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Newport, R.I.

CASTINE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At Newport, R.I.

SEVERN (tender). At Newport, R.I.

C-2 (submarine). Ensign Elwin P. Cutts. At Newport, R.I.

C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Newport, R.I.

C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At Newport, R.I.

C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.

Second Group.

Lieut. Warren G. Childs, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Newport, R.I.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At Newport, R.I.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At Newport, R.I.

D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I.

D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Warren G. Child. At Newport, R.I.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Newport, R.I.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Francis Martin. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. Sailed July 22 from Boston, Mass., for Newport, R.I. Address there.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Ensign Hugh V. McCabe. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

The Reason of the Lead Battery

Suppose that for many years the world had had the tungsten lamp and that the carbon filament lamp had only recently appeared upon the market. The promoters of the carbon type would doubtless be making fanciful claims of its superiority over the tungsten, especially in regard to its greater life, even though the current bills would be materially increased by its use and even though the quality of light would not be as good. By reason of its novelty and by appropriate advertising, some market could be created for the carbon lamp even at a considerably higher selling price.

The lead battery of to-day is the tungsten lamp of its art, but the superiority of the lead battery over the nickel-iron battery is greater than that of the Tungsten lamp over the carbon lamp, for while the tungsten lamp is more expensive than the carbon lamp, the lead battery costs only about one-half as much as the nickel-iron battery.

The Following Statements Are Facts

Efficiency

The cost of charging a nickel-iron battery is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times that of charging a lead battery for the same output.

Flexibility of Design

The choice of Plante plates, composite plates, pasted plates, and the variety of modifications and thicknesses in which the various types of lead battery may be manufactured, render it possible to meet almost any set of conditions in the most efficient and economical way.

Weight

The weight of a lead battery of a given output varies with the design of the battery, and, where high capacity for a given weight is an important factor, thin plates of the pasted type are used. Thin plate batteries of the lead type are marketed, a given weight of which, on each discharge, will propel an automobile as far as or farther than the same weight of nickel-iron battery under ordinary road and service conditions.

Space

Where it is necessary to minimize space the lead battery again can be designed to meet this requirement. Fifty per cent. more capacity can be put into the same space in lead battery than is possible in the nickel-iron type. In New York City real estate is expensive and space is valuable. "Exide" Batteries of special design representing 26,000 K. W. at the 1 hour rate of discharge have been installed for central station stand-by work in New York City alone.

Care

Lead batteries are so generally used that the operating public know how little attention they really require.

Temperature

The nickel-iron battery, on account of its critical temperature characteristics, is practically inoperative in winter unless kept warmed to a temperature above 40° F. The lead battery has no critical temperature below which it will give little or no capacity. The normal electrolyte is of a strength to enable the battery to operate best when surrounded by atmosphere of normal temperature. When the battery is to be operated continuously at abnormally high temperatures, a compensation in the strength of the electrolyte will adapt it to meet this condition.

Discharge

The lead battery can be discharged repeatedly on short circuit without injury. The short circuit current is from two and one-half to five times that of the nickel-iron for similar work, because its internal resistance is only 20 to 40 per cent. as much.

Charge

Lead batteries can be "boosted" or partially charged for moderate intervals at a current rate from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ times that for the nickel-iron type for the same amount of heat generated. This is on account of the lower internal resistance of the lead battery, the internal resistance of the nickel-iron battery being from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 times that of an equivalent lead battery. Such boosting of a fully or partially discharged lead battery is at practically 100 per cent. ampere hour efficiency, as there is practically no gassing. The limitations of such charging in any type of storage battery are heating and gassing. There is less gassing in charging a lead battery than in the case of the nickel-iron type.

Performance

Its exceedingly low internal resistance renders the lead battery peculiarly adapted to any power work requiring heavy, or severe overloads. To make a heavy or sudden demand upon a battery having a high internal resistance such as the nickel-iron battery, is like opening wide the throttle of a steam engine connected to the boiler by too small a pipe line; no matter what the capacity of the boiler may be, it cannot discharge its energy at a high rate.

Life

Five new Submarine boats furnished with "Exide" Batteries are about to be delivered to the U. S. Navy. During the past 6 years 15 submarine boats have been furnished to the U. S. Navy, carrying "Exide" batteries as standard equipment. No complete plate renewals have been made to any of these batteries, and this service has shown the average life of the plates to be more than 5 years. The "Ironclad-Exide" Battery has a life of from two to three times that of the "Exide". The fact that "Exide" Batteries in U. S. Navy gun-firing service have given excellent satisfaction proves that such batteries can and do stand up under what is probably the most severe mechanical treatment imaginable.

Besides the above facts, there are others, and these could possibly be expanded into a continued story in fifty-two or more installments, if such were considered desirable or necessary.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Manufacturer of

The "Chloride Accumulator", The "Tudor Accumulator",
The "Exide", "Hycap-Exide", "Thin-Exide" and "Ironclad-Exide" Batteries

New York Boston Chicago
St. Louis Cleveland Atlanta Detroit

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1888-1912

Denver San Francisco Seattle
Los Angeles Portland, Ore. Toronto

White Hands or Red Hands, Which?

Red, rough hands on retiring usually become soft white hands on rising through the simple and economical one night treatment afforded by Cuticura soap and Cuticura ointment. Bathe and soak the hands on retiring, in a hot lather of Cuticura soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura ointment, and in severe cases spread the ointment on thin pieces of old linen or cotton. Wear during the night old loose gloves, or a light bandage to protect the clothing. Most effective for chapped, itching and bleeding hands.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for vessels of this fleet, except Chester, Iowa and Tacoma, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wilbur G. Briggs. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. C. Smith. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Reno. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
BIRMINGHAM (scout), 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER (scout), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Yokohama, Japan.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. Sailed July 16 from Bremerton, Wash., for cruise to Alaska.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Yokohama, Japan.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. Sailed July 21 from Yokohama, Japan, for Honolulu, Hawaii.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Torpedo Flotilla as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Group.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. Sailed July 22 from San Pedro, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. Sailed July 22 from San Pedro, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. Sailed July 22 from San Pedro, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Charles F. Pousland. Sailed July 22 from San Pedro, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Henry G. Shonard. Sailed July 22 from San Pedro, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Group.

F-1. Lieut. James B. Howell. At Santa Cruz, Cal.
F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At Santa Cruz, Cal.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Santa Cruz, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jensen. At Seattle, Wash.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. In commission in second reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At Seattle, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Walter C. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Kirkwood A. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign James S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood A. Donavin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Shanghai, China.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Chefoo, China.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. At Amoy, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Hankow, China.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, U., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Harry A. McClure. At Nanking, China.

Third Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Canton, China.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai, China.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hongkong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Emil P. Svarz. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Philippine Islands.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
Lieut. Charles S. Kerriek, Commander.

First Group.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

DECATUR (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. Sailed July 22 from Chefoo, China, for Shanghai, China.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Herbert A. Jones. In reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. Sailed July 22 from Chefoo, China, for Shanghai, China.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign James L. Oswald. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Group.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Karl F. Smith. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign James O. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Yokohama, Japan.
ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Shanghai, China.
RAINBOW, O.C., 14 secondary battery guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Shanghai, China.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Ordered placed in full commission July 25 with Capt. James N. Oliver in command. Upon being placed in full commission the Alabama will be assigned to the Atlantic Fleet.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, G., 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At Acapulco, San Salvador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. Ordered placed in commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

CHEYENNE, M., 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Milton S. Davis. In commission in first reserve. At Santa Cruz, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CYCLOPS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. Sailed July 20 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At Santa Cruz, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

JOEY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock ordered to command.

KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Comdr. Claude B. Price. In first reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MARLBOROUGH (cruiser). Lieut. Benjamin G. Bartholow. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marlborough is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Ensign Michael A. Leahy. Arrived July 21 at Annapolis, Md., on cruise. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia, with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At New London, Conn. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

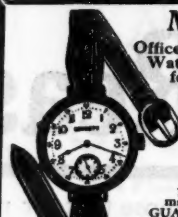
NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAYAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. In first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. En route to

MAN OR WOMAN



Officers and Sportsmen will find the Bracelet Watch fulfills to perfection their demands for a good, get-at-able "timepiece." Women, too, find this kind of a watch a neat and convenient way of having the time. Worn on the left wrist. Much used for horse-back riding, golf, tennis, etc.

The movement has 7 Jewels, Breguet Hair-spring, Compensating Balance, Lever Escapement, all of which may mean little to you, but nevertheless are points that go to the making of an efficient and durable timepiece.

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PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Nipe Bay, At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is the receiving ship at Boston.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Frank B. Upham. At Odessa, Russia. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service): 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

VULCAN (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Sticht. In commission in first reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

WHEELING. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchinson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RESERVE TORPEDO GROUPS.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw, Commanding.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Bagley, Barney and Biddle are at the Norfolk Yard for repairs.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests. The De Long is assigned to special duty at the Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Royal, S.C.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hopkins, Lawrence, Paul Jones and Truxtun. Torpedoboats: Farragut, Goldsborough and Rowan.

Reserve Torpedo Group, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
Torpedoboats Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

CHOCTAW. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Chief Bsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC. Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TECUMSEH. Chief Bsn. Herman P. Rahbusch. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

[We omit the list of marine school ships, receiving and station ships, fish commission vessels, tugs, vessels out of commission and vessels loaned to Naval Militia this week. There are no changes since our last issue.—Ed.]

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.C. (converted cruiser).

ARMY STATIONS.

We omit the stations of the Army this week. There are no changes since the table appeared in our last issue.

The most powerful searchlight ever carried on a merchant ship was, the Scientific American tells us, a conspicuous feature of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, which arrived in New York recently. The great light, which is the largest type ever constructed, is designed for the steamship Imperator. It throws a beam of light of 80,000 candle power. On approaching port the searchlight was turned on the Scotland Lightship, rendering the name of the ship clearly visible at a distance of several miles. The great light is effective for seven miles at sea, and when thrown upon the clouds is clearly visible for a distance of thirty miles. The searchlight will be installed on the lookout, high up on the mainmast, where it can be swung quickly to any angle. The searchlight is of the type used heretofore only on the largest Dreadnought battleships. The lens is forty-two inches in diameter. It is operated by a current of 13,000 watts on a 110-volt circuit. In actual tests at sea the ray has pierced fogs and distinguished distant objects at every point of the horizon.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY LOCOMOTIVES

LETTER NO. 40. JULY 27, 1912

Having occasion to visit the New York Navy Yard recently, I took my ten-year-old boy along.

Passing through the gate, I was absent-mindedly puffing on a cigar. The marine on guard politely requested that I discard it.

A few rods further on, a very energetic little steam locomotive was endeavoring to shove a train of cars around a sharp curve. The rails were slippery, and more sparks were being expelled from the stack of that locomotive in a minute than a ship's crew of smokers could scatter in six months.

My boy propounded the question, "Why do they prohibit smoking, if they allow that thing to chase around the yard?"

I couldn't answer it. Can you?

As a matter of fact, an electric locomotive, equipped with Edison Battery, can more than duplicate the performance of such a switch engine. Furthermore, it is much more economical.

It is "sterile" as far as sparks are concerned, requires but one man to operate, and is ready for business at any time of the day or night.

If a battery large enough to propel a locomotive for an entire day had to be installed, the cost, weight, etc., would be prohibitive. But with the Edison Battery this does not obtain. It is only necessary to install sufficient battery to operate the unit for three hours continuously, because the Edison Battery can be "boosted" at a high rate when the locomotive is standing idle, and thereby be kept in operative condition throughout the day.

The Edison Battery is of equal utility on the large cranes. It is well known that electrical operation is superior to steam for such purpose.

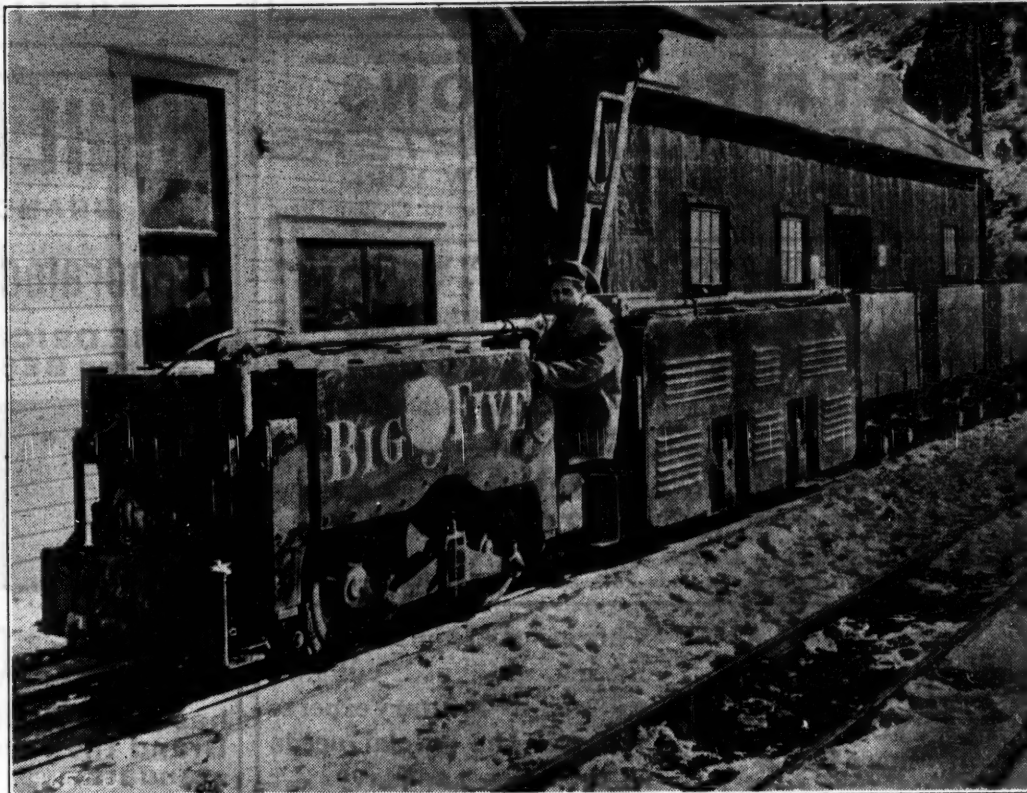
Several years ago, the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company adopted the Edison Battery exclusively for their industrial locomotives. In this service,

the equipment must stand up under violent concussion and frequent overload. The Edison Battery thrives on such treatment. No other battery can stand up to it.

I am reproducing photographs of a Westinghouse-

fact, the Big Five people claim that it can haul 100 tons without the least difficulty.

In this equipment, a battery of 208 Type A-6 Edison Cells is installed on a separate tender in twenty-six trays of eight cells each. The loco-



Baldwin locomotive, hauling thirty-one cars of ore at the mines of the Big Five Tunnel, Ore Reduction and Transportation Company, of Idaho Springs, Colorado. It was installed in November, 1911, and has proven conclusively its ability to economically handle the traffic for which it was designed. In

tive is not standing idle at any time during the day. Therefore when the battery is exhausted, the tender can be sidetracked and charged at high rates, while the locomotive is operating outside the mines, from a trolley. The Westinghouse Company state, "It is possible to give the battery fifty per cent. of its full charge in one hour's time."

The present inside mileage of this mine is four miles. The battery has storage capacity for five round trips per charge.

Please note that Idaho Springs, Colorado, is a rather cold spot in Winter—but never mind; no one has anything at all to say about the effect (?) of low temperatures on Edison Battery equipped apparatus since the demonstrations last Winter. Out of a total of eighty electric trucks ordered by Chicago merchants, in the months of February, March and April, 1912, seventy of them were specified to have Edison Battery.

To be continued next week

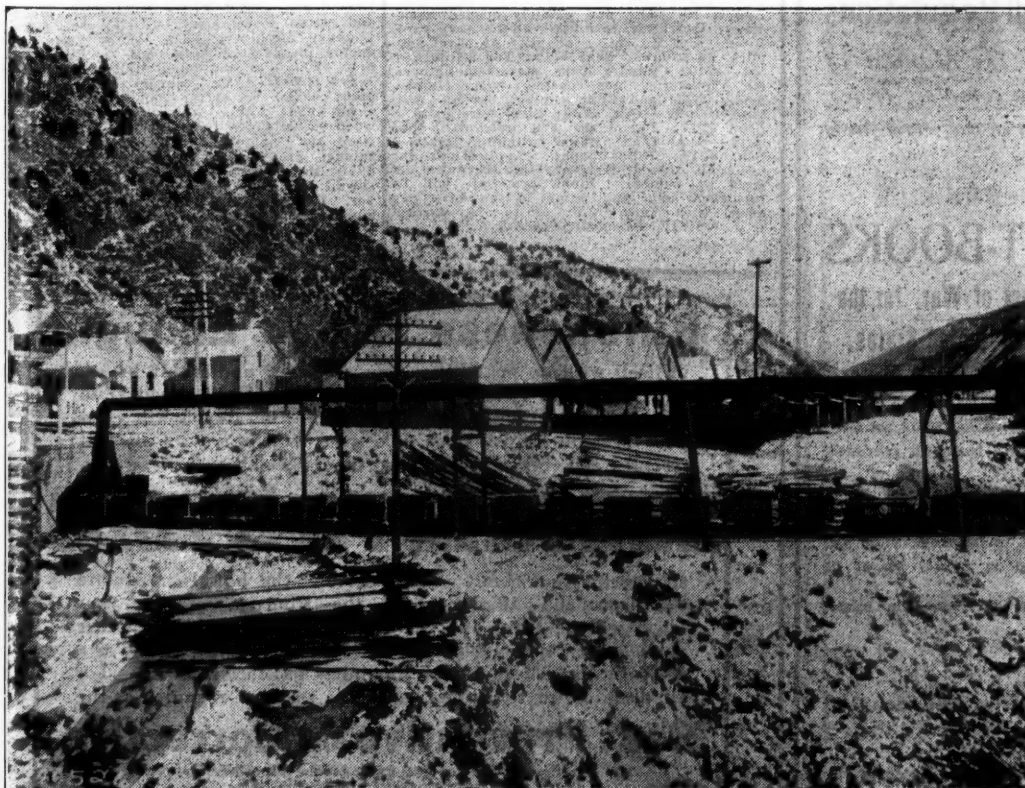
Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21, 1911, of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,

MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,

Chief Engineer to and Personal Representative of Thomas A. Edison.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
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cents; bound in leather, 50 cents.
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board, 10 cents.
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau
of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Depart-
ment, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m.,
August 13, 1912, and publicly opened imme-
diately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard,
Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval sup-
plies, as follows: Sch. 4711: Taffrail logs.—
Sch. 4713: Cylinder locks, stateroom fixtures,
etc., lavatories and basins, copper sinks,
metal desks and filing cabinet, burlap, mat-
tress ticking.—Sch. 4716: Steel wire nails.—
Sch. 4717: Bar brass and galvanized bar
steel.—Sch. 4718: Ships' running lights.—
Sch. 4719: Toilet paper. Applications for
proposals should designate the schedules de-
sired by number. Blank proposals will be
furnished upon application to the navy pay
office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau.
T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 7-22-12



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plies, as follows: Sch. 4691: Pumps.—Sch.
4692: Light cotton underwear.—Sch. 4693:
Blue denim, cotton drill.—Sch. 4694: Merino
and cotton socks, handkerchiefs.—Sch. 4696:
Laundry machinery.—Sch. 4698: Twin con-
ductor, incandescent lamp cord, copper wire.—
Sch. 4700: Painting pump well of dry dock.
—Sch. 4702: Brass, copper and sheet zinc,
brass cocks.—Sch. 4703: Chloride of calcium.—
Sch. 4704: Coffee urns, waste jars, cork-
wood.—Sch. 4706: Lumber.—Sch. 4707: Hard-
ware and tools.—Sch. 4709: Bar steel and
tubing, brass gate valves and caps.—Sch.
4710: Marine glue. Applications for proposals
should designate the schedules desired by number.
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